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FOCUS on Middle East

What's ahead . . .

Peking seeks to profit from the current Soviet peace offensive in the Middle East.

While Egypt's President Nasser and Soviet leaders talked in Moscow about an Arab-Israeli political solution, Communist China stepped up its appeals to Arab Palestinians to "persevere in protracted guerrilla war."

Radio Peking also jeered at the Kremlin leaders for "betraying the Arabs" and for "collusion with Western imperialists."

The Chinese Communists can afford to jibe. Unlike the Soviets they are not directly involved. They have nothing to lose.

But they cannot so easily afford actual aid. Apparently because of mainland China's own internal strife, its concrete assistance to the Palestinians has scarcely increased at all since the June, 1967, Arab-Israeli war.

So whatever the profit, Peking's investment in Mideast revolution is small.

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A UN peace-keeping force on Israel's northern and southern borders?

The possibility has moved a little closer. For the United Arab Republic's reported interest in readmitting such a force has stirred some responsive chords in Lebanon.

Last month Raymond Edde, one of the leaders of Lebanon's tripartite conservative parliamentary coalition, put forward the idea of a UN peace-keeping force to protect Lebanon's border with Israel.

Leftist opponents charged such a move would isolate Lebanon from fellow Arab states in their confrontation with Israel. A national debate followed.

Now with Cairo apparently warming toward a return of UN forces—whose expulsion from Gaza and Sharm el-Sheikh preceded the June, 1967, war—the idea could become more popular in Beirut.

Trends . . .

Arab guerrilla groups operating against Israel are sustaining heavy — 80-90 percent —losses.

This will be a major topic at the Palestinian National Council which opened in Cairo this week.

The new 100-member council of Palestinian organizations, chosen mainly from guerrilla groups, will be pondering also the problem of intergroup rivalry.

There are three main groups: Al Fatah, the Popular Front, and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Recently these have been joined by a smaller, Syrian-backed outfit. It is called Al Saiqa (the Thunderbolt) and gains its members mostly from Syria's ruling Arab Socialist Party, the Baath.

But Syria will not permit even Al Saiqa to operate against Israel from its soil. Training, yes; attacks over its borders, no. And Egypt makes a poor base for such operations — the Sinai is an empty desert, and Israeli troop concentrations and vital centers are far away.

This leaves Jordan carrying the brunt of the guerrilla effort — and suffering most of the Israeli counteraction.

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Russians in the Middle East now have their own radio broadcasts.

Radio Cairo beams a daily one-hour shortwave program in Russian to the approximately 10,000 Russians living in the area. The programs, consisting mainly of news and music, are managed by four Russians, three women and a man, living in Cairo.

Moscow Radio is busy, too. Since June 10 its Arabic service has added another 90 minutes a day to its broadcasts to the Middle East. And Tashkent Radio began an Arabic program last October. Soviet stations now blanket the Mideast with 60½ hours a week in Arabic.

How and why . . .

Iraq and Iran hope to set the pace for better Arab-Iranian relations.

Already they have made some progress toward settling their own problems of boundaries and oil and navigation rights.

There is no lack of incentives for shoring up Arab-Iranian friendship.

Among them: Britain's planned withdrawal from the Persian Gulf states by 1971; intense Soviet interest in the area; and the slowness of the nine-state Gulf Federation, formed on paper last February, to cement its constitutional structure in current talks in Abu Dhabi.

Both Baghdad and Tehran would prefer insiders rather than outsiders—such as the Soviet Union or the United States—to take the place of the British.

In addition, Arab economists hope Tehran will ultimately halt oil sales to Israel by the consortium of Western oil companies operating in Iran. They believe such a move would greatly reduce the value of Israel's new pipeline. This now is being built from Israel's Red Sea port of Elath to Ashdod on the Mediterranean.

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Premier shift

Further reforms in France?

By Richard Neff
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Political sands can shift very rapidly.

On May 30 President de Gaulle announced to the French nation that "I will not change the Prime Minister, whose value, solidity, and capacity merit the homage of everyone."

Now, less than six weeks later, Premier Georges Pompidou is out of office, and Frenchmen are asking: why?

One obvious answer is, of course, that much has changed in France in six weeks. President de Gaulle's four-minute speech on May 30 virtually ended the nation's month-long political crisis, and several weeks later his Gaullist followers marched to a resounding victory in nationwide legislative elections.

Question lingers

Now President de Gaulle is preparing major domestic reforms, and it is perhaps natural that a new man should be put in charge of the administrative team.

It is perhaps equally natural that the new premier should be one of the most respected administrators in France and one of General de Gaulle's most loyal followers over many years—Maurice Couve de Murville, former foreign minister and more recently finance minister.

The question remains, however: Is Mr. Pompidou being dismissed politically by the Elysée Palace? The consensus here: He is not.

There is no indication that General de

★ Please turn to Page 2

Associated Press Wirephoto

Change at helm

Despite reports of differences between President de Gaulle and Premier Georges Pompidou (left), who is leaving his post, there are some observers who believe he is being "put out to pasture" in preparation for eventually succeeding President de Gaulle. At right is Maurice Couve de Murville, named as Mr. Pompidou's successor.

Reds mustered in Saigon

By Beverly Deepe
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Saigon

The Viet Cong high command has ordered the urban population of this jittery capital city to be organized into Communist self-defense platoons.

The orders, issued in April, were contained in an elaborate, detailed directive captured recently by allied forces. The directive also applies to Saigon's Chinese twin city of Cholon and the urban sections of Gia Dinh Province, which surrounds the capital city.

What directive says

The Viet Cong directive, which called for the recruiting of at least one and a maximum of two platoons for a long street, also ordered that small base areas—or "safe places for Communist activity"—be established along the urban Saigon streets where Communists could meet to exchange information, hide out, receive instructions, and store their munitions.

Several light mobile units of the elite C-10 Saper battalion, currently estimated to total roughly 1,200 men, have roamed through Saigon for months, carrying out terrorist, sabotage, and assassination missions.

The directive reads in part:

"Any block or whole street of Saigon

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Snags in the system

Gun-control legislation faces familiar dilemma in Congress

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Gun-control legislation offers its backers the same cruel dilemma that more and more seems to confront Washington these days.

They must sacrifice complete regulation to get any regulation at all.

Increasingly the larger question is heard here, of which gun control is a vivid symbol —are present political institutions adequate to meet the rush of new problems?

Does part of America's present deep unrest spring from disillusionment with normal governmental processes?

Here are assorted examples where normal legislative action or correction seems faulty to some groups. Each case can be argued on its own merits, with no final consensus likely.

Response often a shrug

Many of them, however, produce a hopeless shrug of the shoulders, and some of them a determination by interested parties to carry the argument to the streets.

Gun-control legislation:

The House Rules Committee has just told advocates of President Johnson's registration and licensing bill that they must drop it if they hope to get even a minor proposal to ban mail-order sale of rifles and shotguns. This follows the murder of John and Robert Kennedy, Martin Luther King, a rising crime rate, and a half century or more in which the United States has been the only industrial nation without stern control of firearms. The question is how far the built-in negative factors in Congress can veto what seems to be a strong public desire.

Welfare legislation:

Nearly everybody agrees that there is something wrong with United States welfare legislation. Yet New York City, for example, has just had to cut one of its summer programs for the poor 50 percent due, according to Mayor John V. Lindsay, to a cutback in federal funds.

Welfare variations tremendous

Welfare recipients in Mississippi get only about one-fifth of that given in New York. Some ask whether the 10,000,000 so-called "poor" families have the machinery to make their voices heard under present conditions.

Economics:

Speed and flexibility are needed, it is asserted, if the federal budget is to balance the business cycle, as is now being done in other nations. Mr. Johnson urgently asked for a tax increase to halt inflation, but it took two years to get it. In a parliamentary country like Canada this could have been achieved at once. Economists seriously ask whether the so-called "new economics" can work when opposed by the old politics.

Government:

For more than a century the danger of the archaic Electoral College has been noted. There is some chance that the 1968 election will be thrown into the House. Nothing has been done to correct the system.

Taxes:

It is felt by many that big loopholes exist in present federal taxes and that these favor the affluent and powerful. The House Ways and Means Committee plans hearings. Experience shows, however, that reforms are difficult over opposition of entrenched interests.

City vs. country:

The United States is becoming almost violently urbanized. Institutions, some argue, are slow to respond. It was the Supreme Court, not Congress, it is noted, that required the one-man, one-vote rule that reduced the power of rural-dominated state legislatures. Under the imbedded seniority system in Congress committee chairmen tend to be elderly (average age—over 67 years) and most are from small towns or rural areas.

In the Senate, 10 of the 16 chairmen are from the South, the rest from the West; in the House, 14 of 20 chairmen are from the South or Southwest; 11 past 65; seven over 70 and only three under 60.

Foreign affairs:

Observers say Congress has been losing power to the executive. Until this March Secretary Dean Rusk declined for two years to testify publicly before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. For good or ill, Mr. Johnson escalated the conflict in Vietnam without a declaration of war. It was not until after a political challenge in the New Hampshire primary — outside of Congress—that Mr. Johnson reduced bombing and, incidentally, decided not to run.

Are United States institutions keeping up with modern times?

Many critics of the foregoing and similar matters argue that American political institutions are just as good today as they ever were, but that the problems are bigger, come faster, and are more numerous than in the past.

Inside today . . .

She baffled the Russians and . . .

Mrs. Golda Meir, the "grand lady" of Israeli politics, has in her long career baffled the Russians, smoothed ruffled tempers, even negotiated directly with Arab kings.

Details: Page 4

Will Sweden veer to the right?

Sweden's achievements during 30 years of socialist rule have been manifold. The country has often led the world in experiments in economics and social organization. Even so, many Swedes now ask: Is it time for a change?

First page, second section

British physics slashed

By Robert C. Cowen
Natural science editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Britain's withdrawal from the European project to build a powerful particle accelerator has thrown British physicists into confusion.

They wonder what the future holds for their science.

As one of their leaders now puts it in commenting on the withdrawal last month: "There is, I judge, no possibility of getting the United Kingdom government's negative decision reversed in the short term. In the long term, it must either be reversed or we must acknowledge that the U.K. will eventually opt out of elementary particle physics."

This man asked not to be quoted by name because he holds a high official position. But his remark, made in response to a query from this newspaper, mirrors the opinions of his colleagues. Without a share in the European accelerator, they doubt that they can stay on the forefront of research into the basic structure of matter.

Construction planned soon

The proposed machine is planned to be built over the next nine years by those members of the 13-nation European Center for Nuclear Research (CERN) that want to join the project. It would accelerate certain subatomic particles, protons, to energies of 300 billion electron volts (B.e.v.).

An electron volt is a measure of the energy with which a particle travels. The most powerful machine at present is Russian. It speeds protons to energies of 70 B.e.v. The United States is building a 200-B.e.v. accelerator at Weston, Illinois. Thus, if built soon, the proposed CERN 300-B.e.v. machine would be the most powerful in the world.

For physicists, however, its attraction would lie in the experimental fact that, every time they have particles of higher energy to play with, they discover new subatomic phenomena. That's why they are

★ Please turn to Page 4

McCarthy fourth party could jolt Democrats

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy seems to have removed himself as a possible fourth-party candidate. But the very fact that he still says he might support an independent candidate does leave a door slightly ajar.

A McCarthy who became miffed at the convention just might change his mind about leading another party.

In any event there is growing evidence that a McCarthy ticket would doubtless wreak havoc with the Democratic chances of winning this fall.

In a survey of this newspaper's political writers in the 50 states there were these findings:

● In a four-way race—Nixon, Humphrey, George C. Wallace, and McCarthy — Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey would be "hurt badly" by Senator McCarthy's presence on the ballot in 11 states and the District of Columbia. The states: California, Minnesota, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Washington, Hawaii, and Oregon.

Other effects assessed

● In a four-way race—Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, Humphrey, Wallace, and McCarthy — Mr. Humphrey would be "hurt badly" by Senator McCarthy's presence on the ballot in 10 states — Arkansas, Florida, Maryland, Minnesota, New Mexico, Ohio, Nevada, Colorado, Masachusetts, and Oregon.

Some of these states Richard M. Nixon now would win, others would move away from "Humphrey states" to the tossup category.

● There were several other states where the McCarthy candidacy was seen to have some, although unmeasured, detrimental effect on a Humphrey ticket.

The Monitor assessments were made irrespective of the difficulties Senator McCarthy might face in getting on each of the state ballots.

In a number of states writers indicated that the impact of a McCarthy candidacy was impossible to judge.

Much of what Senator McCarthy might do under such circumstances would depend largely on what kind of a campaign he waged.

Should he conduct a spirited, all-out effort, it seems clear that his presence would be felt in almost every state — and that the Republican presidential candidate would be the beneficiary.

There seems to be ample evidence that Senator McCarthy, should he so choose, could defeat the Democrats and help elect a Republican candidate.

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Protection offer reported

Soviets push Suez clearance?

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cairo

Soviet leaders have suggested to President Nasser that the Soviet Navy might eventually cover operations to clear and reopen the Suez Canal, according to a highly placed diplomatic source here.

The United Arab Republic leader appears to have rejected the proposal, the source said.

The proposal reportedly was made during the Soviet-Egyptian summit talks in Moscow.

The Soviet plan was one of several advanced as part of a package program designed to end the closure of the canal and boost Soviet prestige to new heights in the Arab world, the source said. It almost certainly would carry immense risks for the already weakened United States position, for President Nasser himself, and perhaps for the semblance of peace now existing in the Middle East.

The Soviets, like the British, are pressing hard for some solution that would restart the flow of shipping through the canal.

Secret talks reported

Diplomatic sources here say secret U.S.-Soviet negotiations are under way on the whole Mideast crisis. They say the most recent talks have taken place within the framework of general world disarmament.

These talks are said to have two main components. The first is a Soviet-American guaranty of Arab-Israeli borders, with reference to the "secure and guaranteed frontiers" clause in last November's British-sponsored UN Security Council resolution.

Diplomats here say there can be no question of Washington and Moscow imposing such borders. But they could guarantee them if there were prior Arab-Israel accords. Outside guaranty has remained an American doctrine since the late Secretary of State John Foster Dulles proposed it in 1955.

The second component has been separate discussion of the reopening of the Suez Canal.

Free passage shapes

After long, secret talks on the canal issue conducted through U Thant's negotiator, Dr. Gunnar V. Jarring, the Soviets have apparently acquiesced in recognizing the principle of free passage of Israeli cargoes through the canal.

In Soviet and Egyptian eyes, such cargoes might be carried under UN or other non-Israeli flags. A similar formula was tried after secret mediation by former UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold in 1957. It broke down within a few months after Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban had secured free passage of Israeli ships through the Gulf of Aqaba, then guarded by UN peacekeeping forces.

Two choices outlined

Mr. Eban was quoted here as having rejected July 8 anything less than passage through the Suez Canal by Israeli ships flying the Israeli flag.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Shell damage

Civilians inspect shell-damaged houses in the Egyptian city of Suez, at the southern end of the Suez Canal. The damage was caused July 8 during an exchange of fire between Egyptian and Israeli artillery batteries. Each side blamed the other for starting the firing.

During the recent Moscow talks the Soviets appear to have suggested to President Nasser that the Israelis be given two choices. One was to pull their forces on the canal's east bank back out of artillery range, perhaps 20 to 30 miles. Egypt could then resume the survey of the canal and clearing operations which were interrupted by Israeli gunfire last January.

The other alternative, much more dangerous and far less likely, was for a Soviet dredging vessel now in Alexandria Harbor, or Egyptian craft, to sail into the canal at Port Said with armed Soviet escort and begin the survey and clearing work.

The Soviet reasoning was said to be that Israel would not risk firing on the Soviet naval units without U.S. support, which it would presumably not have. Moscow could then show the Arabs that it had stood up to Israel and its "Western imperialist" allies with success.

Arab reaction expected

By permitting Israeli navigation in the canal without total Israeli evacuation of Sinai, President Nasser would arouse the wrath of the Arab Palestinian organizations.

He also would antagonize the rich Arab oil-producing states such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Libya, which now support Egypt with annual subsidies approaching $300 million. If Egypt lost these subsidies, the canal revenues they were partly meant to replace might not flow back into Egypt's treasury swiftly or abundantly enough.

The canal might even be exposed to sabotage by the angry Palestinians.

The tendency to nationalize or at least to tighten terms for Western oil companies operating all the way from Iran westward to Algeria probably would accelerate, oil experts agree.

Deepening discussed

Once the canal were opened, Egypt could move quickly toward deepening it to accommodate tankers of up to 200,000 tons, a plan reportedly to be discussed with Egyptian officials by Robert S. McNamara, World Bank President, during a visit here that began July 9.

The future supertankers of more than 200,000 tons would continue to take the long route around Africa now used by all. However, those in the 200,000-ton-and-lower categories could successfully compete by using the improved canal, shipping experts say.

The main countries standing to gain commercially and strategically from the canal's early reopening are the U.S.S.R., Britain, Egypt itself, India and Pakistan, and East African countries depending on the Suez supply route.

The news — briefly

International . . .

Paris

Chief North Vietnamese negotiator Xuan Thuy accused American authorities of having "spread rumors" of progress in the Paris peace talks to serve their own political ends.

Speaking at the 12th session of the conference, he said the talks would fail unless the United States halted all attacks on the North at once.

United States negotiator Averell W. Harriman told newsmen he still believed there were "straws in the wind" indicating some progress despite what Mr. Thuy said.

London

The House of Commons passed the Labour government's race-relations bill Wednesday after an all-night debate that badly split the opposition Conservative Party. The vote was 182-44. The bill imposes penalties for persons found guilty of discrimination on grounds of race in such fields as housing and employment.

Forty-four opposition members defied Conservative Party leader Edward Heath's abstention policy and forced the vote. Senior party members interpreted this as a direct attack on Mr. Heath's leadership.

Palermo, Sicily

Police hurled tear-gas bombs at crowds of demonstrators protesting conditions in western Sicily following a severe earthquake in January.

Violence developed after 15,000 villagers from outlying regions filed into the town to protest the government's alleged failure to help them.

Athens

Retired Gen. George Perides, who played a vital royalist role during King Constantine's abortive coup last December, was arrested in Athens early Wednesday, his wife reported.

Mrs. Perides said two other retired officers were also arrested.

Reports from Salonika said a former director of the Salonika International Fair and 19 others have been arrested in northern Greece for allegedly plotting against the Army-backed regime.

In another development, Greece's military-backed government retired from the armed forces 56 senior officers, including 17 generals.

Pula, Yugoslavia

President Nasser arrived here from Moscow Wednesday for talks with President Tito.

Warsaw

Polish Interior Minister Mieczyslaw Moczar—a possible rival to party chief Wladyslaw Gomulka — has been elected to the Communist Party Secretariat and appointed a candidate member of its Politburo in a major party reshuffle.

General Moczar, the police chief and interior minister, was believed the driving force behind Poland's "anti-Zionist" campaign last spring.

United States . . .

Boston

Dr. Benjamin Spock was sentenced Wednesday to two years in prison and ordered to pay a $5,000 fine for conspiracy to aid, abet, and counsel young men to avoid the draft.

His three codefendants also received two-year prison sentences, but were ordered to pay varied fines.

United States District Judge Francis J. W. Ford granted stays of execution for all the sentences, pending appeals to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, and continued the defendants' $1,000 bonds.

Washington

Secretary of State Dean Rusk testified that the United States should quickly ratify the treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons in order to bring it into force in time to deal with "the perils of proliferation."

Mr. Rusk, joined by United States disarmament chief William C. Foster, was the administration's leadoff witness as the Senate Foreign Relations Committee opened hearings Wednesday on the treaty.

Washington

The Pentagon has halted development of the Navy's controversial F-111B fighter, it was disclosed Wednesday.

Congressional committees had knocked out funds sought by the Pentagon to continue work on the F-111B, one version of the so-called TFX warplane.

On July 3 the House Armed Services Committee went along with Senate action in rejecting a Pentagon request for $460 million for production of the F-111B in the current fiscal year.

Chicago

Efforts to settle a telephone strike took on added urgency after the first indication by the Democratic National Committee chairman that labor troubles may force the party's convention out of Chicago.

Negotiators said they were ready to resume talks, with Mayor Richard J. Daley present, in efforts to end a 64-day strike against Illinois Bell Telephone Company by some 11,800 members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Louisville, Ky.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller is ready to go ahead with a public-opinion poll to determine who would be the strongest Republican presidential candidate, his aides say.

Political advisers of the New York Governor said he could be expected to commission a survey without the cooperation of his opponent, Richard M. Nixon, or Republican National Chairman Ray C. Bliss, who rejected the plan.

New York

A federal judge has refused to restrain Columbia University from disciplining students who participated in campus disorders that lasted for more than a month this spring.

News of July 9 and 10 compiled from Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

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Jarring stirs Mideast peace hope

By John Allan May
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

A faint but perceptible breeze of hope was felt to stir the heavy stillness of the atmosphere over the Middle East as Gunnar V. Jarring, United Nations peace mediator, left London for Geneva.

While in London, Dr. Jarring had seen Jordanian Foreign Minister Abdel Moneim al Rifai; Director General of the Israeli foreign ministry, Gideon Rafael; and Britain's Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart.

He presented no "Jarring plan" for a settlement to any of them. Nor did any of them present him with a Jordanian, Israeli, or a British plan.

But Dr. Jarring certainly left behind the strong impression that he is convinced the process of continuous and constant contact with both sides will one day soon uncover common ground on which the basis of a settlement can be built.

Those who met him also received the impression that he is equally convinced there remains time for this process to be completed.

The British themselves have been less convinced of that. But now they, too, seem less anxious than they were about the time element and rather more hopeful of a settlement.

There appears to have been slight but significant adjustments in the position of all the parties that are involved in the Middle East, either directly or indirectly, in recent days.

The Egyptians have disowned reports that Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad had definitively stated in Stockholm that "we accept realities and one of these is Israel."

But at the same time they have indicated for the first time that they are willing to talk seriously with Dr. Jarring about their requirements for a settlement.

Reports unconfirmed

Neither is there confirmation in London of reports that Egypt has expressed itself willing to accept a United Nations peacekeeping force in the Sinai Peninsula.

But at the same time, Egyptian authorities seem to be allowing bits and pieces of rumor like that to scatter and flutter in the Middle Eastern air, suggesting that terms do exist to which they would be prepared to listen.

For instance, it has been rumored that Egypt is prepared to open the Suez Canal again if Israeli forces are withdrawn from occupied territory. The rumors even aver that Israeli ships will be allowed through, provided an agreement is first reached on the plight of the Arab refugees.

In Moscow, it is believed, President Nasser now has been quite strongly urged to find a political solution to the Middle Eastern problem.

Soviet reluctance hinted

The Soviets are not prepared to rebuild President Nasser's forces to the point where the balance of power is tipped in his favor. Or so he was told, according to information reaching London.

Nor are the Soviets anxious to be saddled with responsibility for an Egyptian economy on the perpetual brink of crisis, it is said.

The Soviets apparently see quite clearly there is no possible hope for Egyptian recovery on the basis of preparation or war. Recovery will be difficult enough in any case, perhaps impossible, until the Suez Canal is reopened again.

They also see the Middle East now very much in the context of their developing problems in Eastern Europe and of the problems of the various Communist parties in Western Europe. What they want most to see is a successfully planned, demonstrably socialist, recovery in Egypt.

As the British see it, the Israelis, too, are reaching the point where they see they cannot forever rely on military power as their sole assurance of security.

So by now it seems every party involved is keen to keep the Jarring mission in being. This itself represents a small but significant change of mood.

In Geneva, Dr. Jarring will see UN Secretary-General U Thant. Later he is expected to meet Soviet Prime Minister Alexei N. Kosygin in Stockholm.

It could be that the storm belt hanging over the Middle East is aboutt to begin to show some clearing movement.

★ Further reforms in France with change of premiers?

Continued from Page 1

Gaulle had suddenly turned his back on the Premier, who has led the government for over six years.

It is agreed here that Mr. Pompidou emerged more strongly than ever from the May crisis. One notes, moreover, that it was he who led the Gaullist forces in the recent election campaign, appearing most frequently in public to argue the Gaullist case.

De Gaulle successor?

What will happen to Mr. Pompidou? For the moment, it appears that he will become simply a deputy in the National Assembly, representing the Cantal region.

There is speculation that he will be picked as president of the new National Assembly convening July 11, and that, in an eventual constitutional change, the Assembly president will also become the vice-president of France.

This speculation is quite in line with the long-existing opinion that President de Gaulle has wanted Mr. Pompidou as his eventual successor.

Observers here noted than when Mr. Pompidou replaced former Premier Michel Debré in a surprise move in 1962, Mr. Debré left the political scene for a time — only to return strongly as Finance Minister, and within the last month as Foreign Minister.

Shift traced to program

It is reported that Mr. Pompidou has certain reservations about President de Gaulle's plans for widening the "participation" of French employees in the enterprises for which they work.

Mr. Pompidou, a former banker, was said to favor increased information and profit sharing for employees, but that he was reserved about including workers in the actual administration and decisionmaking.

For years President de Gaulle has indicated an interest in "participation" as a way out of the capitalist-socialist clash that has so long rent French political and social life.

Moreover, it is reported here that the President is showing renewed determination and assurance that his program is the right one for France, and that the recent elections showed this.

Indicating that Mr. Pompidou has not fallen far from Gaullist grace came from the newspaper La Nation, which reflects current thinking of Gaullism in the country.

Said La Nation: "The capital of confidence which [Mr. Pompidou] has amassed in the country assigns for him an eminent place in our future political life."

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Isle of Man seeks greater independence

By Reuters

London

The tiny self-governing Isle of Man in the Irish Sea has begun a "polite rebellion" for more independence from Britain after deciding the British Union Jack will be replaced by the island's own flag.

Members of the Manx Parliament attacked 10-months-old constitutional discussions with the British Government and passed a resolution expressing their concern at delays.

Member Clifford Irving said, "if this is rebellion, then it is certainly a very polite one. Not for us the blowing up of aqueducts or the insulting of Prince Charles (a reference to the activities of Welsh nationalists).

The Parliament also heard a suggestion, first voiced last year, that the island take its case to the United Nations.

One member complained that if the Isle of Man entered the Common Market with Britain it would end the island's right to control its own direct taxation, ending low taxes on which its prosperity is based.

The island also decided that in future the Union Jack will be flown by Manxmen only on the funeral of a British prime minister or former prime minister.

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IN LEADING CONNECTICUT AND RHODE ISLAND CITIES

Reagan, Warren eras contrasted

By John C. Waugh
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Sacramento, Calif.

Two California governors in the past quarter century have projected themselves and their styles high on the national screen.

Both—Earl Warren and Ronald Reagan—were Republicans. Both grappled with the problems of border-bursting growth.

Both figured keenly in the presidential speculation of their times. Governor Warren ran for vice-president on the GOP ticket in 1948. Governor Reagan may be nominated for either president or vice-president in 1968.

But they might have come from two separate political worlds, so different were they in other ways.

To contrast them, what they faced, and how they governed is to trace how California has changed in only the single generation that separated them.

Circumstances differed

Their times and their circumstances were different. Earl Warren, in his decade as Governor, enjoyed a GOP majority in both houses of the Legislature. And it was a weak Legislature.

Judge Thomas W. Caldecott, then a leading Republican legislator, remembers that "in Warren's time the Legislature wasn't an equal branch of the government. Legislature salaries had reached only $300 a month by the time Mr. Warren left. Legislators had no research staff or legislative assistants of their own.

"In his day the Legislature expected the governor to produce a program. It had none of its own."

Today Governor Reagan, sitting downstairs, confronts upstairs the most powerful State Legislature in the country—and hostile and half-Democratic besides. Its salaries have rocketed to $16,000 a year. It is a full-time body now. It is strongly staffed. It generates a welter of programs all its own. It innovates and gyrates with a political sophistication not unlike the national Congress.

Mr. Warren, now about to retire as Chief Justice of the United States, had funds—more than he needed. He was elected Governor in 1942, in the middle of World War II. The state wasn't spending anything then. Surpluses were piling up. And at war's end, he had a mint full of reserves.

Opportunity for progressive

A. Alan Post, the state's veteran legislative analyst, remembers this with a smile. "Warren," he says, "had the opportunity a progressive rarely gets—plenty of money to do a job and the people to do it."

In the postwar years, Mr. Post says, "Warren built the state government to a level and orientation it never attained before. He made this one of the most interesting state governments that ever evolved." And he still had enough money to cut taxes.

Governor Reagan today is faced not with surpluses, but deficits. In the years since Governor Warren the great postwar reserves have dwindled in the face of a soaring population and a clamoring demand for more and better services.

Governor Reagan inherited a whopping deficit. For at least four years before he came to Sacramento, state finances were crying for a tax hike. He finally pushed it through—nearly $1 billion worth. It was one of his first acts in office.

Through his first 8 months, he has been beset and half-sucked under by fiscal tides of major magnitude. They are his chief preoccupation. Governor Warren had none of these.

State bulwarks built

But Governor Warren also had a different inclination. He bluntly believed that a democratic state government should be a strong one. That it should enter full strength into the solving of social and economic problems. During his stewardship he steered California ever deeper into broad, innovative programs of social welfare.

He built massive new state bulwarks of support for education. He launched the big highway-building programs. He poured the foundations for one of the world's most advanced mental health programs.

But as the Warren political credo called for deeper penetration of state government into the social fabric, Governor Reagan's calls for withdrawal.

He has lowered his lance most pointedly against the very programs Governor Warren most vigorously pushed—spending for education, welfare, and mental health.

Governor Reagan today cries out in anguish against the big socially oriented fixed programs that put two-thirds of the state budget out of his control. Many of these sprang originally not from the administration of his Democratic predecessor, Edmund G. Brown, but from the strong social commitments of his chief Republican forerunner, Earl Warren.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Ronald Reagan

Highly respected as a politician

By a staff photographer

Earl Warren

People listened when he talked programs

Today's Governor bitterly complains that he is expected now, in a famine of funds, to run programs conceived in an era of plenty.

Governor Reagan prides himself in being nonpolitical. But Sacramento today is sharply political and partisan in tone. The gubernatorial voice is keenly Republican. The loudest legislative voice is acidly Democratic.

Of the two governors, Mr. Warren was, in fact, more purely nonpolitical, more purely nonpartisan than Governor Reagan. He governed when parties were weak. In 1946 he won the nomination of both parties in the primary. He didn't even have to stand in the general election in November.

If anything, Governor Warren disdained partisan politics more rock-solidly than Governor Reagan. He repeatedly refused the role of a strong professional political leader, which as Governor, was his for the grabbing.

And there was very little philosophy in the Warren politics. One of the main complaints against him was that it was hard to make out his philosophy.

Sharp contrast noted

He was problem and program oriented. He was listened to with the greatest respect when he talked not of politics, but of programs. He came to the governorship immensely experienced. He knew more about state government than any man on his staff.

Governor Reagan stands in sharp contrast. It is never hard to see his philosophy. He speaks of it daily. He measures everything against his bent toward economy in government, cutting costs, getting government out of people's social and economic lives wherever possible.

He is not, therefore, a pusher of new programs as Governor Warren was.

Where Governor Warren was little heeded by legislators when he talked of politics, but deeply respected when he talked of problems and solutions, Governor Reagan is little heeded when he talks of programs, but deeply respected as a political talent. Governor Reagan came to Sacramento with no firsthand experience in state government. He therefore relies heavily on staff.

Today Alan Post and others who have watched California government from orchestra seats since the Warren years, now see the Warren legacy being carried on not by a Republican governor, but by a Democrat-dominated Legislature.

What has happened is that Governor Reagan is suddenly the conservative steersman in what is one of the most sophisticated, progressive state governments in the country.

And by inclination and by fiscal necessity, the new driver is applying brakes to the primary elements of the past, the very elements set in motion by Earl Warren a political generation ago.

Seventh in a series of assessments of California Gov. Ronald Reagan's administration after his first year and a half in office. Next: Molding the state's "corporate image."

Freedoms for staff jar ACLU harmony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ann Arbor, Mich.

The American Civil Liberties Union ended its national conference recently with a bitter debate over efforts by its professional staff to influence the election of members to its board of directors.

After having spent five days demanding fuller freedoms for servicemen, prisoners, students, the insane, and the poor, the delegates to the eighth biennial conference defeated, 43 to 36, a resolution that would have mildly restricted the ACLU's paid employees in the amount of electioneering they could engage in within the organization.

In the acrimonious two-hour debate that preceded the vote it was charged that staff workers were trying to have Washington attorney David Carliner and three other incumbents dumped from the national board in an election now being conducted by mail across the country.

Freedom requested

Mr. Carliner called the campaign to pre-
Mr. Monroe defended his actions on the vent his reelection a purge and said it was led by Eason Monroe, executive director of the southern California ACLU affiliate, and Melvin Wulf, national ACLU legal director from New York.
ground that in the ACLU, of all places, the individual must be free to follow the dictates of his conscience.

Louis Lusky, a professor of law at Columbia University and a supporter of Mr. Carliner, promised the fight to curtail politicking by staff members would be renewed at meetings of the national board later this summer. The actions of the biennial conference are advisory in nature and final policy decisions are made by the 80-member board.

According to Mr. Lusky, staff members want to remove from the board of directors persons whom they feel did not take a strong enough position in support of Dr. Benjamin Spock, the Rev. William Sloane Coffin Jr. and their codefendants who were convicted in Boston recently of charges of conspiring to counsel young men in ways of evading the draft.

The ACLU board first voted to have its lawyers file a friend-of-the-court brief opposing the prosecution, and then, at the urging of staff members, the board took the position that its lawyers should actively participate in the case as defense counsel.

The motion Mr. Lusky asked the conference to adopt would have limited the staff workers' politicking to the area of responding to inquiries. They would not have been allowed to speak out voluntarily against a candidate.

Limitation sought

Mr. Lusky and Mr. Carliner claimed the resolution would have carried but for the fact so many of the elected delegates to the conference already had started home when the vote was taken. "The staff delegates made the difference, they were all still present," Mr. Carliner said.

In its earlier sessions ACLU delegates urged that the Bill of Rights in all its ramifications be applied to persons serving in the United States military services.

Ira Glasser, associate director of the New York ACLU, said the rights of individuals in the armed forces must be enlarged to offset what he described as "a fundamental transformation of political values in America in the direction of authority and discipline." Mr. Glasser stated the trend against civil liberties blossomed in the last 25 years "as a direct consequence of the first large standing Army in American history."

Soviets, Hanoi add pact on cultural exchange

By Reuters

Moscow

The Soviet Union and North Vietnam have signed a scientific and cultural cooperation agreement to follow up their new pact on military and economic aid from Moscow to Hanoi.

The agreement will cover the remainder of 1968 and deals with exchanges in the field of education, information, health services, and art, an official announcement said.

The agreement was signed by the North Vietnamese Ambassador in Moscow, Nguyen Tho Chan, and a Soviet Foreign Ministry official, M. M. Lunko.

At the signing ceremony Mr. Chan hailed the agreement as "a new step forward in the development of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship."

Early views of building The Mother Church

Visitors to the historical Chestnut Hill residence of Mary Baker Eddy may now view displays showing memorabilia of the building of the original edifice of The Mother Church and the Extension. Letters and photographs of special interest are gathered together from the Archives of The Mother Church.

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★Reds mustered in Saigon

Continued from Page 1

should be organized into one platoon of people's self-defense force. . . . This is a struggle for human power against the [anti-Communist] Vietnamese Government to recruit the people and organize them into self-defense forces at blocks, streets, or subprecincts."

Just how successful this Viet Cong campaign has been is still unknown—and will probably remain so until a critical time, such as during a Communist ground assault from the outside of the city when the urban sympathizers would be ordered to emerge.

These new urban recruits are often termed "legal" Viet Cong. They hold valid Vietnamese Government identity cards and residence papers but would be working underground for the Communists until ordered to reveal themselves at a decisive time.

The anti-Communist Vietnamese Government is also attempting to arm some of the Saigon citizenry and has met with some success.

Perimeter carved up

The urban Saigon-Cholon-Gia Dinh complex is a military hub, called the T-700 region, operating directly under the Viet Cong high command. This hub is currently expected to be a pivotal battleground in the future as Communist big-unit and guerrilla formations attempt to slash into the city from the outside, while underground Communist cadre try to spark a revolution from the inside of the city.

Immediately outside this urban hub, the outer Saigon perimeter has been carved up into five Communist subdivisions—like five slices of a pie, all leading toward the capital. Each subdivision also operates directly under the Viet Cong high command, called the Central Office of South Vietnam.

In the past several months, the Communist headquarters has also ordered a significant buildup of its command organization, with each of the five subdivisions directed to establish a division headquarters.

These five subdivisions form an irregular circle around Saigon, with a radius varying from 35 miles from Saigon on the south to 50 miles from Saigon on the east.

Other intelligence sources also report the Communists have already begun recruiting, organizing the population into defense forces—and issuing weapons—to the peasants in some villages of Gia Dinh Province within 20 miles of Saigon.

The Viet Cong high command has also laid down specific, multilayered infantry and support-unit requirements for each of the five subdivisions.

Each of the five units surrounding Saigon has been ordered to maintain the following:

- At least one full infantry regiment of regular troops.
- One battalion of artillery (involving three types of weapons: mortars, recoilless guns, or rockets).
- One battalion of three companies of commandos (used in spearheading ground assaults).
- One signal company for the subdivision headquarters.
- One platoon for ground-line telephones.
- One platoon for radio communications.
- One company of engineers, used for sabotage of either ground or water communications into Saigon.
- One platoon of flamethrowers.

Each of the five subdivisions is then broken down into four to seven districts. In addition to the requirements at the higher subdivision level, each district has also been directed to maintain its own unit strength.

Local guerrillas included

In addition, the village level within each district has been ordered by the Communist high command to maintain at least two and a maximum of three squads of local guerrillas.

At the hamlet level (several hamlets compose a village), Communist cadre have been ordered to recruit and organize "in order to develop the guerrillas as widely and deeply as possible." These guerrillas are formed into self-defense forces, to defend their own home areas, but are also invaluable in acting as porters and guides for the regular, big-unit formations.

If the directive of the Communist high command in regard to infantry and support units already has been fulfilled, the equivalent of at least five Communist divisions are within ready walking distance of Saigon. However, some allied sources believe the Communist units around the city are currently withdrawing slightly to intermediate base areas.

Second of a three-part series: Communist strategy for the remainder of 1968.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Warm embrace for a president

President Johnson received a hug of welcome from an elderly Costa Rican woman shortly after his plane touched down in her country's capital, San José, Monday. The President made only a brief stop during a whirlwind tour of Central American nations.

★*British physicists stunned by accelerator pullout*

Continued from Page 1

eager to have ever-more-powerful machines.

However, accelerators cost a great deal of money. The 300-B.e.v. installation could run to $400 million in capital costs plus $70 million a year for operating expenses.

Cost deemed too high

That's too costly for Britain's austere national budget, in the government's opinion. So at the CERN Council session June 20, Britain opted out of the project.

Since then, British physicists have tried to adjust their thinking to the shock of not having a part in what may become the world's most advanced particle research project. So far, they have been too confused to focus sharply on alternative plans to keep their science vigorous in their own country.

They do have two accelerators of their own with which to work. There are the 4-B.e.v. electron accelerator NINA and the 7-B.e.v. proton accelerator NIMROD. In addition, Britain still shares in use of CERN's 28-B.e.v. accelerator at Geneva.

In theory, British physicists might foresee more funds for their own facilities now that the threat of heavy expenses for the CERN 300-B.e.v. project has been removed. But they still feel too much disappointment to have thoughtfully considered this.

Some of them even told CERN privately that they would be willing to close down NINA or NIMROD prematurely if the money so saved would enable Britain to share in the CERN project.

Commenting on this, the physicist quoted earlier says, "You can certainly take it as a real and even very strong reflection of the views of British nuclear physicists that they were prepared to see substantial and early sacrifices in [Britain's] national program in order to support the 300-B.e.v. project. So far as we can see, the 300-B.e.v. project is the only way we can assure our future in about 10 years time."

He adds "Neither NINA nor NIMROD has an infinite life, of course, so what would be involved would be closing down one or the other or both of them before it made sense scientifically. This does not mean that both laboratories would be shut down because we don't see a way of using huge international projects without the sort of substantial home facility that a largish laboratory could provide."

Meanwhile, CERN is rethinking its project. It hopes to go ahead even without what would have been Britain's substantial support.

She's leaving

Shift in Israeli Labor Party expected to follow Mrs. Meir's resignation

By Francis Ofner
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tel Aviv, Israel

Major shifts in Israel's internal power constellation are expected to follow the surprise resignation of Mrs. Golda Meir from the post of secretary-general of the ruling Labor Party.

Some of the younger opponents within the party—particularly those sympathizing with Defense Minister Moshe Dayan—would like to believe that the exit of Mrs. Meir at 70 will inaugurate the speedy liquidation of what they call the old guard led by Prime Minister Levi Eshkol.

Others, however, opine that the departure of the powerfully unbending grand old lady could inaugurate an internal détente and lead to smoother coexistence between the warring factions of the formally united party—provided Mrs. Meir is replaced by a more flexible secretary-general.

Whichever way events turn, Mrs. Meir remains a towering—and controversial—figure amid that tiny yet remarkable group of persons who shaped the character of modern Israel.

A woman of boundless energy, deep convictions, and unwavering courage, Mrs. Meir, to her admirers, typifies political sense, strength of character, and human warmth. By her critics she is described as a heavyhanded, obstinate "boss" whose mind is closed to the views of others.

Milwaukee teacher

Ever since she left her position as a teacher in Milwaukee 47 years ago, Mrs. Meir has always been a fearless fighter and a daring though unorthodox negotiator and diplomat. In the course of half a century, she fought the British and the Arabs, the anti-Zionist Jews, and the anti-Labor Zionists, the nonactivists within Labor Zionism, and the non-ben-Gurionists within the activists, the political foes of Premier Eshkol (including her former mentor David ben-Gurion, who turned against his successor), and the opponents of the recent unifying of Mapai, Ahdut Avoda, and Rafi into a single Labor Party.

In the field of foreign affairs, Mrs. Meir performed what is likely to be considered a unique feat in the history of diplomacy. In 1948, she disguised herself as a man—an Arab with a long flowing robe and head gear—crossed the lines between the warring Israelis and Jordanians and conducted secret negotiations with the then King Abdullah of Jordan, toward the end of the same year serving as Israel's first diplomatic envoy to the Soviet Union.

Kremlin upset

This personally modest ascetic woman created a precedent which, it appears, upset the leaders of the Kremlin. She merely went to the Moscow Synagogue for the Jewish high holy days but her presence there attracted so numerous a crowd in and around the Synagague that it quickly became the first street demonstration ever to take place under the restrictive rule of the Stalin-Beria era.

The official announcement of Mrs. Meir's resignation from the secretaryship of the Labor Party states that she originally accepted the position for a limited period only. Last year's war and negotiations for the merger of the three parties which took place last January delayed her resignation, the statement says.

However, sources close to Mrs. Meir ascribe her decision to "accumulation of several factors." First, Mrs. Meir is seen as dissatisfied with the pace and way the merger has proceeded since January. The three former parties continue to exist as separate entities, bound together in a kind of loose confederation only. Furthermore, Mrs. Meir is also said to resent the way in which the former Rafi wing within the Labor Party, centering around Messrs. Dayan and Shimon Peres depict her as the principal obstacle to party democracy.

Half century of struggle

This running fight extends over a wide variety of issues ranging from Mrs. Meir's advocacy of Yigal Allon of the former Ahdut Avoda wing of the Labor Party for the post of deputy prime minister to such procedural party matters as her opposition to secret balloting within party forums. She was defeated on the latter issue last week.

Undoubtedly, Mrs. Meir also feels somewhat tired of nearly half a century of incessant struggle in this problem-ridden country. The first 25 years of her life here Mrs. Meir acted mostly within the trade-union movement—with the exception of the first three years when she was a member of Kibbutz Merhavia, a collective settlement in the Valley of Jezreel. But for the past 20 years or so this extraordinary woman battled almost invariably in such key positions which have been faced with the toughest problems.

In the early 1950's as Minister of Labor she was faced with the challenges of Israel's mass immigration (nearly a quarter of a million newcomers in a single year) and had to provide homes and jobs for most of them. In 1956, when she became Minister fo Foreign Affairs, she was confronted with the growing estrangement of the Eisenhower-Dulles administration vis-à-vis Israel, following on the heels of Soviet arms supplies to President Nasser's Egypt.

Friendly ties expanded

The Meir decade at the helm of Israel's Foreign Ministry ended with considerable expansion of friendly ties with the developing nations of Africa, Latin America, and even some Asian countries.

Abba Eban, who followed Mrs. Meir as Foreign Minister, said then to this writer "I am not only inheriting problems, I am also inheriting the foundations of a strong international position. The test of diplomacy is whether it gives a nation some elements of strength and vitality beyond those dictated by the geopolitical assets. Israel's diplomatic performance meets this test."

Premier Eshkol and others currently are trying to make Mrs. Meir withdraw her resignation. However, she so far has been adamant. Quiet, tentative, and informal explorations began in order to find a successor to her party post. Reuven Barkatt, former secretary-general of Mapai, is widely rumored as the likeliest candidate. But even Mr. Barkatt told this correspondent he still hoped Mrs. Meir would change her mind.

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The last time they saw Paris

Being Geniuses Together, by Kay Boyle and Robert McAlmon. New York: Doubleday & Company. $6.95.

By Kathleen Cannell

Announced as a diptych, "Being Geniuses Together" is more of a seesaw: chronology is dislocated and facts become fancies according to who was there when.

The sardonic title is taken from a memoir by Robert McAlmon published in England in 1938 and now revised and edited by Kay Boyle, who has interpolated alternating chapters of her own.

Hopscotching through McAlmon's part, a reader who was not there will find an entertaining, lively picture of the sorts of goings-on of Paris expatriates in the '20's that began in a café and ended in a bash and/or brawl. The majority of hardworking artists, mostly French, to be sure, are conspicuous by their absence. McAlmon's own peaceful interludes are barely hinted at.

Kay Boyle's material has been more fascinatingly handled in her novels. But readers unfamilar with them will relish her craftsmanship, her candor, and the depth and richness of her scenes.

Robert McAlmon first came to Paris with a letter to me from William Carlos Williams, some years before Kay Boyle appeared upon the scene. We kept up our friendship till the day we met by chance on the Boulevard Arago during the Nazi Occupation and he told me the Germans had given him permission to leave for the Free Zone. Au revoir," he said, and disappeared forever from my view.

Blue-eyed cowboy

McAlmon was tall, lean, and hard. He looked like a cowboy—as people were always saying—because he had been a cowboy in South Dakota. The "icy blue stare" so frequently mentioned by Kay Boyle (with two deep lines between the brows) came from looking over distant plains. He drew a bead on any interlocutor, until his attention wandered and he burst into a bawdy song or solo dance.

In 1921, Robert McAlmon married Bryher, only daughter of Sir John Elliman, the British tycoon. I do not remember ever having seen them together. I met Bryher with H. D. (Hilda Doolittle), the American poet, with whom I used to play tennis at Ford Madox Ford's in London. Bryher struck me as young, cute, and shy. Both she and McAlmon told me that their marriage was a strictly business arrangement. It set her free from the octopus embrace of her family to work out her own career as a successful novelist.

Sir John made his son-in-law a settlement and allowance, which ensured for him a life of comparative affluence. It enabled him to found "Contact Editions" and publish the early works of Gertrude Stein, Ezra Pound, Ernest Hemingway, Mary Butts, Robert M. Coates, and others who would become famous. Before Sylvia Beach, McAlmon brought out excerpts of James Joyce's writings, and for some time he gave Joyce an allowance besides.

Thus McAlmon occupied a central influential position in Left Bank literary circles.

McAlmon was the most blithely self-opinionated person I have known. His appraisals of personality were often acute, always unconventional and often deliriously inappropriate. (His adjective for T. S. Eliot was "soggy"!) He patronized Albert Einstein. He took time out from consorting with geniuses to tax H. L. Mencken and Faulkner with "booberie."

McAlmon did not hesitate to tell an author what he thought of his work at the first meeting. I believe it was only T. S. Eliot's good manners that made him continue putting the younger writer in touch with the right literary milieus. Ezra Pound cut McAlmon dead for a year after their first encounter. Ernest Hemingway once knocked him out in the street near Jimmy's Bar.

Nomad in Europe

Though generally associated with Paris, McAlmon ranged restlessly from one capital of Europe to the other without ever finding out what it was he was looking for. In the '30's he began to write his own "Comédie Humaine" about what were still called "the Bohemian circles" of these capitals. It would run, he thought, to 2,000 pages and most of it could only be published after his death. He put me in a dialogue with Gertrude Stein. He showed it to both of us and said he would only publish it if we didn't mind. We didn't. I often wonder what has become of this manuscript.

McAlmon was always searching for strugglers and down-and-outers to whom he could lend a helping hand. But in his memoir he appears as an "abstract" do-gooder. He evidently enjoyed being able to publish possible geniuses, but had few good words to say about either his authors or their works. He even brushed off Joyce's writings as "an end not a beginning."

Kay Boyle claims that "McAlmon had been exploited, neglected . . . and preyed upon by the vultures of the writing world" —and she points an accusing finger toward Hemingway.

Hemingway's disdainful reply to this might well have been Slater Brown's doggerel which went the rounds: "I would rather live in Oregon and pack salmon Than live in Nice and write/like Robert McAlmon."

Words like 'kitchen utensils'

McAlmon was a primitive. William Carlos Williams said he "used words as though they were kitchen utensils." When he felt a writing fit coming on, he sat down and let the happenings fly. He never corrected anything, refused the criticism he was so fond of offering, and never let his own feelings show. The result was the triumph of content over style.

There are wonderful anecdotes in "Geniuses": a tragicomic night on the town with James Joyce; an interview in Dublin with Joyce's father; teetotalers Harriet Weaver, English editor of "The Egoist," and Harriet Monroe, American editor of "Poetry," introduced to Paris night life. Some of these plums have undoubtedly been lifted by Johnny-come-lately historians of the '20's.

It was saddening to learn that Robert McAlmon, the gay companion and friend in need, had "spent the last twenty years of his life as a solitary and embittered man."

McAlmon considered himself to be the true scribe of the '20's. Why then even during the long lapse from popularity of that epoch was he forgotten and Scott Fitzgerald remembered? Malcolm Cowley has said it was because McAlmon "never wrote so much as one memorable sentence," while Scott, though he never learned to spell, "remains an exemplar and archtype, but not of the 1920's alone; in the end he represents the human spirit in one of its permanent forms."

Rebels—'20's style

Kay Boyle writes in "Being Geniuses Together":

"There was little difference between our revolt and that of the young of 1968, except that it was far less desperate, in a far less critical and despairing time. We too were determined to be free, and yet that freedom did not have a specific name. Freedom from other people's money was part of it, and freedom from advice. . . . We knew what we were about, and perhaps the clarity of our vision would reveal something fresh and new to them — they who had handed us the unspeakable horror of a world war and its aftermath and made no apologies about this gift."

BOOKS

From "Being Geniuses Together"

Robert McAlmon

. . . sculpture in black marble by Mariette Mills.

From "Being Geniuses Together"

Kay Boyle

War: 1917-1950

The hot and the cold

History of the Cold War: From the October Revolution to the Korean War 1917-1950. By André Fontaine. Translated from the French by D. D. Paige. New York: Pantheon Books. $10.

By Arnold Beichman

This is the sesquicentennial year of the birth of Karl Marx. He died in 1883 during a period which saw the birth of those future statesmen who would, in their maturity, achieve such vast political or military power or both as to exceed that of Napoleon at his very pinnacle. In the 20 years between 1870 and 1890 were born Lenin, Trotsky and Stalin, Churchill, Roosevelt and Truman, Hitler and Nehru. The political biographies of these men and their successors and the seminal thought of Marx created in their interaction the sad history of our epoch. André Fontaine, foreign editor of *Le Monde*, writes about the three decades during which the thermonuclear future as history emerged.

Fontaine says he has "not tried to prove a thesis, but simply to tell the story of what has been, after all, the greatest war of all time." What makes the Cold War the greatest of all time is not that it can claim the largest number of victims. It does not. This, he says, is the first war "in which the domination of the entire globe and even of the space surrounding it is at stake, the first in which, beyond interests and passions, two recipes for automatic and universal happiness confront each other."

Thesis of detachment

No man, particularly a French journalist-savant of foreign affairs, can seriously argue that in writing about the Western world from 1917 to 1950, he is without a thesis. His very selection of events and their ordering would belie that. Indeed, Fontaine has a thesis which goes like this:

"However one views both sides, it would be ridiculous to reduce the Cold War to a struggle between Good and Evil. . . . Had they been born elsewhere, the heroes of one camp could often have been heroes of the other. And while it is fair to say that apart from Hitler and his lieutenants, the greatest criminal in history was Stalin, it would be dishonest not to remember that the blood he shed was spilled in the name of a cause that transcended his person, his party and his people, and was identified with the hopes of a large part of mankind."

In other words, had Stalin been born in Georgia, U.S.A. instead of Georgia, Russia, he could have gone from a Warm Spring health spa to the White House and it might have been Roosevelt who would have killed 10 million kulaks "in the name of a cause etc., etc." In the context of the Cold War every crime is like every other crime except that the blood Hitler shed was in the name of a cause which was not "identified with the hopes of a large part of mankind." Everybody in the Cold War is Good and Evil except that some people are more Good and Evil than others.

French punditry

Fontaine's style is interlarded with a heavy-handed wisdom—for example, "there is no ambition that is not forced sooner or later either to compromise or perish" — which in French may sound like Pascal but in English sounds like Edgar Guest. His history borrows heavily from secondary sources and parallels the thesis expounded by David Rees in "The Age of Containment," that the Cold War began with the Russian Revolution. At times the book reads like the "Memorable Dates" section in the World Almanac as event after event is reeled off in chronological order.

A few errors might be pointed out: the usual English translation of the last of Sun Yat-sen's principles is not "vital necessities" but "people's livelihood." The Shakespeare quotation from Titus Andronicus is to be found in Scene 4 (not Scene 1), Act IV. The vice-president of the United States is not "Speaker of the Senate."

As usual when one reads a history of the world since 1914, one is moved to wonder at the lack of perspicacity of government leaders of the time. Fontaine quotes Chateaubriand: "When the Revolution broke out, the kings did not understand it at all; they saw a revolt where they should have seen the transformation of nations, the end and the beginning of a world." It is difficult to judge which of mankind's leaders today understands the world any better than their predecessors did.

For children

Strange Fishes of the Sea (Morrow, $2.95). In this carefully written and illustrated book for 8-12's, Olive L. Earle explores some of the more exotic species of fish such as the Sea Horse clinging to its home with its tail, or the deep sea creature carrying its own flashlight attached to its head. It is a strange world, and Miss Earle opens some new windows into it with her usual care and liveliness.

Bulgakov's 'fierce parable'

The Heart of a Dog, by Mikhail Bulgakov. Translated with an introduction by Michael Glenny. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World. $3.95.

By Donald Heiney

Organ transplants, anti-Soviet satire —the novel has a quite contemporary ring. But it was written in 1925, and never published in the Soviet Union where it was written, and possibly never will be. Mikhail Bulgakov is a writer of considerable talent, but one whose work is unknown chiefly, at least to the present, among specialists.

He was born in Kiev in 1891 and received a degree in medicine in 1916. But like Chekhov he practiced his profession very little and soon became a full-time writer. His best-known book is the revolutionary novel "White Guard." Dramatized as "The Days of the Turbines," it was produced by the Moscow Art Theater in 1926 and won its author a considerable celebrity. For a time he was the best known dramatist in Russia.

The novel from which the play was made was never reprinted in Bulgakov's lifetime, however, and the rest of his fiction was even less acceptable to the censor. Only recently a Soviet literary commission has been working on his unpublished manuscripts. "The Master and Margarita," which appeared recently, is a rich and complex novel of considerable merit. "The Heart of a Dog" is slimmer and less ambitious, but perhaps of an even greater interest —considering the directions that politics, and medicine, have taken since it was written.

It starts, more or less, from the point of view of a Moscow street mongrel named Sharik. He strays into the hands of a certain experimenter, Professor Preobrazhensky, who is a specialist in transplanting glands and other parts of the anatomy from one person to another. We are already familiar with some of the ethical and social problems raised by such experiments, and this is just what this novel is about.

The doctor implants into Sharik certain organs from a good-for-nothing scalawag who has been killed in a barroom brawl. Not only does this work but the dog turns into something totally unexpected: a walking, talking, bald-headed, conniving pseudo-human named Sharikov. What a mess!

Sharikov torments the servants, lolls around doing nothing, and soon contracts an alliance with Shvonder, the Party representative in the apartment-house where the Professor lives. Crowds of swaggering proletarians, encouraged by Shvonder, push into the Professor's apartment and threaten to appropriate his seven rooms for "workers." Sharikov gets drunk and acquires other disgusting vices. Is this what science comes to?

The novel suggests that it is. After all Sharikov is not half so menacing as the atomic bomb or biological warfare, those splendid scientific advancements of our own age. The translator and editors of this present English translation attempt to get some mileage out of the political implications of the novel, treating it as a "fierce parable of the Russian Revolution," which it undoubtedly is.

But we should be perceptive enough, and honest enough, to see that it is about us too — about the whole modern society which takes a smug satisfaction in its scientific advancements and yet is unwilling to recognize the consequences of these advances, from smog and thalidomide to napalm, nerve gas, and the Bomb itself. Can we afford science? Not if we let the politicians steal it from the scientists. This is Bulgakov's message, written for us in secret in 1925.

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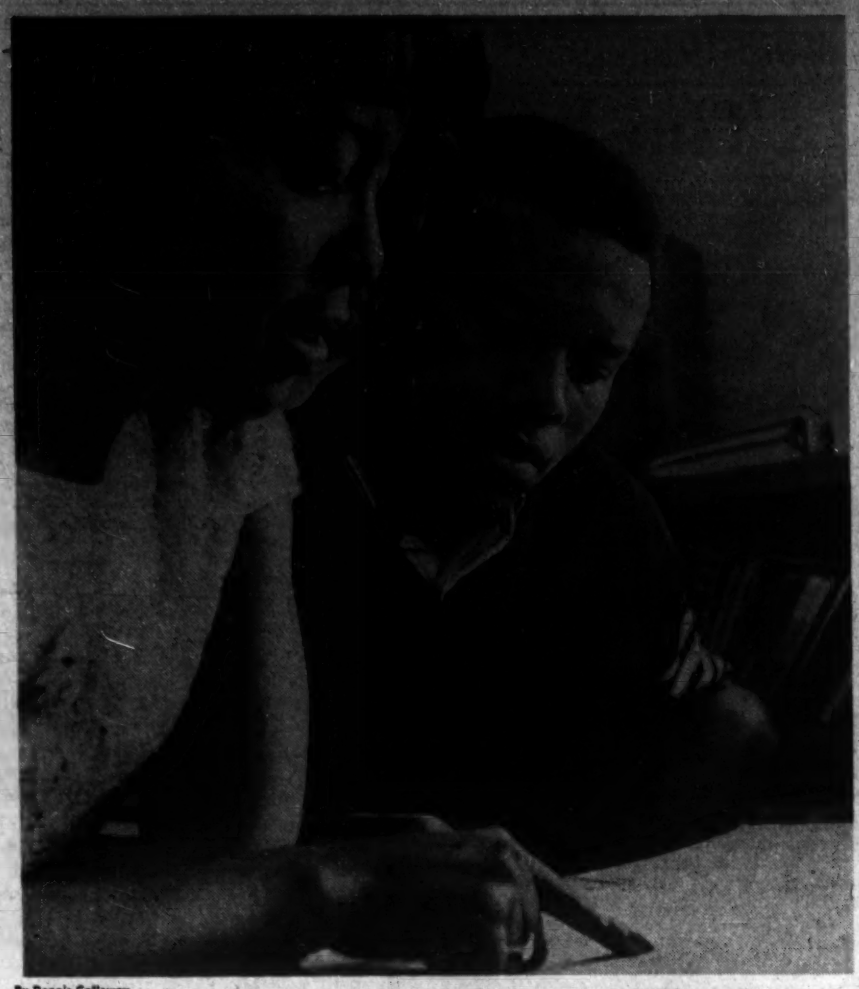

By Dennis Galloway

'Learn, baby, learn . . .'

Receiving tutoring in history and Spanish as part of the University of California's Educational Opportunity Programs is student Willie Nutt. His instructor, Michele Francis, is also a participant in the university's project aimed at bolstering minority enrollments as a means of solving urban problems.

U of California wages attack on urban ills

By Curtis J. Sitomer
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berkeley, Calif.

The University of California is marshaling its vast resources for a sweeping attack on urban ills.

And in so doing, one of the nation's most prestigious public universities is caught up in a new academic current which is flowing through much of the nation. This current is bound to affect the mainstream of learning.

Dr. Charles J. Hitch, the university's president, says that his nine-campus "multiversity" will take these immediate steps to combat minority inequality and fight educational and social deprivation.

- It will use $1 million in new student fees to bolster Educational Opportunity Programs (EOP) for poor and minority students.
- It will undertake a "crash" program to train teachers for elementary and secondary schools in the ghettos.
- It will employ a fair-employment coordinator to "push" campus programs for hiring members of minority groups.
- And it will actively recruit more Negroes and other minorities for its graduate and professional schools.

Key problems stressed

Dr. Hitch says that the University of California will also focus faculty research efforts on "mission-oriented" projects that delve into pressing urban problems—such as jobs, welfare, transportation, police-community relations, and schools.

In minority recruitment, this statewide university already has a head start.

Its two major campuses, Berkeley and Los Angeles (UCLA), have EOP programs going. And two others, Santa Barbara and Davis, are sponsoring "Upward Bound" projects this summer to motivate low-income, minority youngsters to finish high school and enter college.

Berkeley's so-called "high risk" program is perhaps UC's most successful. But it is also its most controversial.

In two years of operation, EOP at Berkeley has served 425 students. Over 60 percent of these were not regularly admissible under rigid university standards. Seventy-five percent are Negro. Most of the rest are Mexican-Americans.

"And in this group are people the university would have considered 'untouchables' a couple of years ago," says one school official.

Potential sighted

These so-called "untouchables" include one-time street gang leaders, habitual delinquents, unwed mothers, rebellious youngsters dismissed from other schools, and a former prostitute and heroin taker.

"But all these people have high potential. Many are creative. And if pushed in the right direction and given a chance, can be very useful to society," the Berkeley administrator holds.

So far, these "high riskers" have made a good showing academically. Less than 20 percent have dropped out (against the university's general average of 25 percent who do not finish their first year). And 70 percent have maintained "C" grades or better.

But there has been some dissatisfaction with the program. Complaints from Mexican-American students brought about the recent firing of the project's first director, Dr. William Sommerville. (They want a nonwhite coordinator and will probably get one.)

Also some school and state officials are uneasy over militant political activities of members of this group.

Changes urged

One conservative legislator calls EOP a "sociological experiment" and demands its curtailment.

And some faculty members feel that the program should be restructured to make it more academically meaningful.

UC's new frontal attack on urban problems, observers here say, will reshape its long-run educational course.

"Now, 98 percent of our students are white, middle class—from the social-economic mainstream. And their values are those of the prosperous white society," says a faculty member.

"But all of this will change," he insists. "As we bring in more blacks, Mexican-Americans, and other 'have-nots,' they will force us to reevaluate—set new standards."

Third of four reports on college campuses in the West and what they are doing to cope with urban problems.

Aid in a low key

Indonesia struggles to find own way toward stability with help of U.S. food

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The world's sixth largest nation is conspicuous by its absence from American headlines just now. Washington could hardly be more pleased.

Indonesia's 110 million people, scattered over 3,000 miles of land and sea, are battling to turn economic chaos into stable development. The road ahead is as difficult and hazardous as a mined jungle trail in Vietnam.

In foreign affairs, no news is often good news—and United States officials, recalling the kind of headlines made by the flamboyant President Sukarno four years ago, are well satisfied with the new situation.

Ties between Washington and Jakarta are good. Latest evidence is a small headline—and a promising one.

Washington has just made available $63 million in rice, cotton, and other goods under the Food for Freedom program. This is the completion of Washington's commitment, made late last year, to supply one-third of Indonesia's total aid requirement for 1968. The total figure is $325 million. America's share is $110 million.

Backup provided

Washington is also standing by in case Indonesia hits a new snag in its food production. Last January the nation suffered a shortage of rice, because of droughts, and a worldwide shortage that sent prices soaring.

Today the Indonesian rice crop is coming in satisfactorily, sources report, but Jakarta anticipates a need for 700,000 tons from abroad in 1968. It has begun a campaign to encourage Indonesians to eat more wheat.

Washington is ready to provide bulgur wheat and flour if and as necessary.

So far, Washington has delivered $161 million worth of wheat this year. The new quantities, authorized by President Johnson, are being discussed with other nations in the framework of the food-aid convention hammered out at the "Kennedy round" talks last year.

Washington is handling its aid in a purposely low-keyed manner. Although the aid is bilateral, flowing directly from Washington to Jakarta, it is provided under a multilateral agreement.

Assistance downplayed

Only a few American technical experts are in Indonesia at present; officials are avoiding any picture of massive American help. This would only embarrass President Suharto politically—and might interfere with World Bank plans for economic help from several nations, including Japan, Australia, and Common Market nations in Western Europe.

Officials here are pleased that another one-third of Indonesia's aid requirement this year will be met by Japan—$110 million.

When President Suharto visited Tokyo earlier this year, it was thought that the Japanese would actually provide much less. International financial experts privately criticized Japan for its apparent lack of enthusiasm.

Officials here now report that, at the time, the Japanese Diet (legislature) had not acted. Now that it has, Japan is ready to go ahead with its full commitment.

European aid to come

The other one-third of this year's requirement is to come from Western Europe. So far, it has not been fully met. At last tally, State Department sources report, the Europeans had promised only about $80 million.

The total United States aid this year includes $88 million of the Food for Freedom program and a $25 million development loan—already provided. The $88 million consists of rice ($41 million), cotton ($44 million), tobacco, tallow, vegetable oil, and nonfat dry milk.

The American share is above last year's, which came to $65 million out of a total aid requirement of $200 million.

As well as cooperating with aid, Washington has also agreed to temporary easing of Indonesia's massive burden of foreign-aid repayments. Jakarta owes some $2.5 billion; and the international consortium of creditors has decided that the amount owed for the latter half of 1966 and for 1967 can be delayed until 1970, when installments are to start again. The debt for 1968 is to be left until 1971, when it will be stretched over eight years.

Periods extended

New aid loans are being made over long periods—25 years, for instance—with long "grace periods."

For the moment, Indonesia is doing reasonably well in its economic stabilizing program, officials report—though they stress the difficulties that lie ahead.

The rice shortage, plus a decline in rice imports from Burma, was a blow early this year, putting new strain on an economy which is doing its best to avoid any more overheating.

Nevertheless, Indonesians hope that more fertilizer, new strains of rice, and more insecticides will produce better and better crops from now on, avoiding costly imports.

Inflation, which reached a rate of 746 percent by July, 1966, went down to about 147 percent in 1967. The government hopes to pull it back about 40 percent this year, then gradually to eliminate it, by a stringent combination of federal spending cuts, more efficient tax collection, a floating foreign-exchange rate, and the active pursuit of overseas investment.

Investment invited

Indonesia's Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Soedjatmoko, says the economy now is in a state of "progressive convalescence."

The World Bank is establishing a mission in Indonesia to provide continuing investment and management counsel. The Foreign Investment Board, chaired by Dr. Mohammed Sadli, says it has processed about 50 capital-investment projects in the past 18 months and hopes to reach 100 by the end of this year. Oil and forestry sectors have attracted interest, along with mining and fishing.

Problems include continuing red tape, vulnerability to such events as the rice shortage, the aid-repayment burdens which are only temporarily lifted, inflation, lack of foreign capital, corruption, opposition to the new government's efforts, and domestic unhappiness at the new austerity program aimed at curbing inflation.

But Washington, always alert to nuances in Indonesia, is encouraged by the progress made so far.

Tally of Oregon write-ins finds crossing of party lines

By Malcolm Bauer
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Ore.

The write-in votes of Oregon's May 28 presidential primary have been tallied—and they hold some surprises. Chief among them are:

- Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York received 11 percent of the votes cast for president by Oregon Republicans, rather than the 4 percent reported in the early, unofficial returns; and
- Gov. Ronald Reagan of California received the highest total of Republican votes for vice-president.

Both Rockefeller and Reagan tallies were write-ins. The New York Governor had filed a disclaimer of candidacy to remove his name from the presidential ballot. The California Governor's name was on the presidential ballot, but not on the vice-presidential ballot, which contained no printed names.

The canvass of the May 28 returns disclosed that many Oregonians jumped party lines in making write-in choices.

Official returns for president on the Republican ballot are: Richard M. Nixon, 203,037; Governor Reagan, 63,707 (write-ins); Governor Rockefeller, 36,305 (write-ins); Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota, 7,285 (write-ins); Sen. Robert F. Kennery, 1,693 (write-ins).

McCarthy at top

For president on the Democratic Party ballot: Senator McCarthy, 163,990; Senator Kennedy, 141,631; President Johnson, 45,174; Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, 12,421 (write-ins); Governor Reagan, 3,082 (write-ins); Mr. Nixon, 2,974 (write-ins); Governor Rockefeller, 2,841 (write-ins); former Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, 957 (write-ins).

For vice-president on the Republican ballot (all write-ins); Governor Reagan, 13,453; Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, former Governor of Oregon, 5,189; Governor Rockefeller, 2,450; Mr. Nixon, 1,944; Sen. Charles H. Percy of Illinois, 1,629.

Vice-President Humphrey's name was the only one on the Democratic vice-presidential ballot. He polled 165,769 votes from the more than 370,000 Democrats who went to the polls. There were about 4,000 write-in votes, widely distributed.

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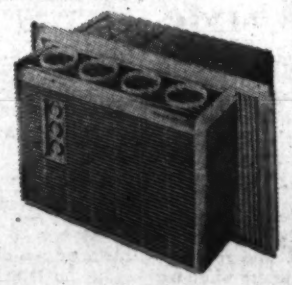

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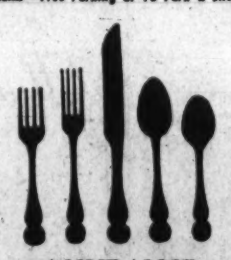

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Beat-the-heat sandwiches

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Outwitting the heat and yet satisfying appetites whetted by swimming, boating, golfing, tennis, hiking, or gardening, is quite an assignment for summer cooking. And no one wants to spend any more time in the kitchen than necessary.

Consider cold cuts, for example. A perusal of the offerings at the cold meat case reveals a great variety of cooked meats at your command. The labels will indicate their seasoning so that you can select a highly or mildly seasoned cold cut. You will also find the prices vary. So whether you choose inexpensive bologna (check label for garlic flavoring if you are concerned about this lively seasoning) or more expensive salami you can still take advantage of these fully prepared meats. They are all set to adapt to innumerable combinations you want to serve. Consider this.

High 'n' hearty cold-cuts sandwich

1 pound sliced bologna or salami
⅓ cup salad dressing or mayonnaise
½ cup finely chopped celery
¼ cup sliced green onion
2 tablespoons drained pickle relish
2 tablespoons prepared mustard
1 loaf Vienna or sourdough bread—about 13 inches long
¼ to ⅓ cup soft butter or margarine
Leaf lettuce
4 hard-cooked eggs, sliced
10-12 slices Swiss cheese cut in halves diagonally

Finely chop ½ bologna or salami and combine with salad dressing, celery, onion, pickle relish, and mustard; mix well. Cut bread in half lengthwise. Spread cut surfaces with softened butter or margarine. Cover each half with lettuce. Spread an equal amount of sausage salad mixture over lettuce-covered bread halves. Fold each of remaining cold cuts over cheese slices. Arrange sausage - cheese folds, tomato, and egg slices alternately on top of sandwich mixture. Cut crosswise to serve (10-12).

A do-it-yourself cold-cut sandwich is a natural. Besides offering a tray of a variety of several kinds of salami, pressed ham and cheese, bologna, Thuringer, etc., include a choice in breads. Thinly sliced rye bread, hard rolls (split) or Big Boy buns, Vienna bread, hearty sourdough slices, or corn muffins (available frozen and similar to English muffins). Even more choice for a sandwich can be provided with cheese — thin slices of Swiss, Cheddar, any favorite you happened to have. Spreads of blue or other soft cheese, or sprinklings of Parmesan have an important place in cold-cut combinations. Include mayonnaise. Don't overlook sliced cucumbers or pickles, pickled cauliflower or onions, sliced or chopped olives, tomatoes, lettuce, and sweet pepper slices to complete the picture.

Surely you won't mind 20 minutes or so of cooking to produce an exciting open-face sandwich. It's part tacos, part American-style Sloppy Joes.

The ground beef mixture for Mexican-style open-face sandwiches includes tomatoes, onions, and ripe olives seasoned with chili powder, oregano, and a touch of cinnamon.

Serve the quick-to-cook ground beef mixture on hot fried tortillas (packaged, canned, or frozen. They need only a quick heating and browning in hot, shallow fat to turn them into crisp, crunchy, pancake-shaped bread). Then top with shredded Cheddar cheese or dairy sour cream and serve with thin wedges of avocado and small pickled peppers. How nice if you have Mexican tin plates to serve them on!

Mexican-style open-face sandwiches

1 pound ground beef, chuck or round
1 cup coarsely chopped onion
1 tablespoon shortening
1 tablespoon flour
1½ teaspoon chili powder
1½ teaspoon oregano
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon cinnamon
3-4 dashes Tabasco sauce
1 can (8¼ ounces) tomatoes
¾ cup chili sauce
¼ cup sliced ripe olives
8-10 tortillas
1½ cups shredded Cheddar cheese, or dairy sour cream

Cook beef and onion in shortening until meat is gray in color and crumbly. Blend in flour and seasonings. Add tomatoes, chili sauce, and olives; mix. Cover and cook slowly to thicken and blend flavors, about 20 minutes. Spoon about 1/3 cup meat mixture onto crisp hot tortillas. Top with cheese or sour cream.

High 'n' hearty cold-cuts sandwich proves that a satisfying and attractive meal can be produced with a minimum of time in the kitchen.

Cold cuts

Is there anyone who doesn't agree that hamburgers are the perennial favorite of every age? But this doesn't mean hamburgers can't take on a new look. Take two-high hamburgers, for example.

These are really high-style—two sizzling beef patties topped with a zesty cheese mixture mounted on a Bermuda onion slice. Heat until cheese is softened, place on a toasted bun and garnish with a cherry tomato for a special party touch.

Two-high hamburgers

2 pounds ground beef
¼ finely chopped onion
2 teaspoons Worcestershire sauce
2 teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
2 eggs
1½ cups shredded Cheddar cheese
3 tablespoons salad dressing
4 teaspoons prepared mustard
4 teaspoons drained pickle relish
6 large onion slices, ⅓ inch thick
6 cherry tomatoes or tomato slices
6 toasted, buttered hamburger buns

Combine first 6 ingredients; mix well. Shape into 12 flat patties about four inches in diameter. Broil 3 to 3½ inches from heat source, 8-10 minutes, turning patties once. Combine cheese, salad dressing, mustard, and pickle relish; mix. Top each onion slice with a patty and spread each with cheese mixture, using 2/3 cheese mixture. Top each with a second patty and 1/6 of remaining cheese. Return burgers to broiler just until cheese softens. Arrange on buns; garnish each with a cherry tomato or tomato slice. Serve with bun tops, if desired. Serves six with double burgers.

Serve with a mug of hot soup—tomato, cream of asparagus, or French onion—potato chips, and fresh relishes for an excellent meal. For a little more sophistication try a chilled soup—vichyssoise, cucumber, or water-cress, for instance. Garnish any of these with chopped chives or parsley.

L. B. F.

WOMEN TODAY

Lab test on gas dryer

Candid consumer

By Yvonne Horton
Home economics writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Much information of interest to consumers as well as to manufacturers accumulates in the testing laboratories of the American Gas Association (AGA) in Cleveland. To retain the association's seal of approval, an appliance must be retested every five years. One appliance tested by AGA is the automatic gas clothes dryer.

Why use a clothes dryer?

1. Because it can eliminate hours of work and miles of walking each year carrying and hanging wet clothes.
2. Because space in which clothes are hung can be used for other purposes, such as recreation.
3. Because tumble drying helps durable press garments attain a wrinkle-free appearance without ironing.

Do clothes dry faster in a dryer than on a clothesline?

Yes. Outdoor drying temperature in most areas of the United States is well below 100 degrees F. — a temperature at which the air holds little moisture. By comparison, tests for gas dryers require that the clothes-load temperature not exceed 240 degrees F. and the exhaust products of a dryer not exceed 200 degrees F. during typical drying operations.

Blowers of tumble dryers provide a rapidly moving air stream — from 70 cubic feet per minutes for low-speed dryers to 220 cubic feet per minute for high-speed dryers. In addition, clothes in today's dryers are tumbled at about 50 revolutions per minute.

How do today's dryers differ from those of 10 years ago?

New dryers are larger. There have been no major changes in the basic design of clothes dryers since the first rotating drum-type clothes dryer was introduced but there have been many improvements since then. A recent trend is toward dryers of larger capacity. One reason for larger dryers is the larger size of today's matching washers. Ten years ago the average dryer capacity was eight or nine pounds. Now the average capacity is 12 to 14 pounds, and some units are certified for loads up to 16 pounds, dry weight.

But proper load size varies with fabrics and garments, not just total weight. For example, a full load of synthetic garments by volume would not weigh the same as an equal volume of cottons, and would require a different cycle control.

What is a cycle control?

The cycle control is the component that determines the length of time of the drying cycle. There are two general types: timers and automatic drying devices.

Timers on earlier machines were similar to minute minders and measured only time. For better temperature control, a cycle timer was developed. Such a device programs the operation of various other controls of the dryer. For example, depending upon the type of load, a cool-down period at the end of the drying cycle may be used to reduce the load temperature before the clothes are taken out of the dryer.

Many newer clothes dryers use a timer actuated by the drum or exhaust temperature to provide more accurate time cycles.

The second type of cycle control is an automatic dryness device to sense the amount of moisture in the load. Sensing elements usually are mounted on baffles which rotate inside the clothes drum. A continuous electrical signal is sent through them. Wet clothes don't resist the signal. As the clothes dry, the signal changes and finally either shuts off the dryer or shifts the control to another device (for instance a thermostat).

Durable press fabrics may require high-temperature tumbling at the end of the drying cycle to relax wrinkles caused by washing, followed by a cool-down period.

How does a gas clothes dryer compare with electric?

Properly used, both give good results. The initial cost of a gas dryer may be about $40 higher than that of a similar electric model. More electric than gas dryers are sold, but there are about six million automatic gas dryers now in use in the United States.

Send questions (no brand names, please) to Candid consumer, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. 02115. Candid consumer is a Thursday feature.

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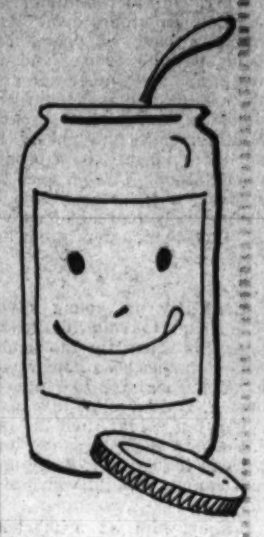

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Hamburg cooked in bun

By a staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Cook hamburg in the bun and hot dogs in the roll," directed a food demonstrator. She was giving directions for cooking with an Amana Radarange portable microwave oven. Her audience was one group of food editors who came to Boston for a press luncheon at Anthony's Pier Four Restaurant recently. Another taste-test example of cooking in a microwave oven was frozen breakfast rolls warmed to serving temperature in about a minute.

Other containers suitable for radar cooking are paper plates, towels, and cups; glass baking dishes; and some types of plastic dishes.

For example, here's how to fry an egg in a microwave oven.

Radar-fried eggs

Place a glass or cupful of water in the Radarange. Smear a paper plate with butter, margarine, or bacon grease. Remove egg from shell and place on top of butter. Place in Radarange along with the glass of water and cook for one or one and a half minutes. The glass of water is needed to absorb some of the microwaves, allowing both the white and yolk to cook at about the same rate of speed.

"Use the glass of water to make a hot beverage," urged Miss Norma H. Whaley, Amana Home Economist from Amana, Iowa.

♪ ♪ ♪

Another recipe illustrating the speed of radar cooking is for baked apples.

Radar-baked apples

4 apples (about 1½ pounds)
⅓ cup sugar
Butter

Carefully core apples and slice a thin circle of peel from top of each apple. Arrange apples in a nine-inch glass cake pan. Spoon one tablespoon sugar into each cavity, and add a small piece of butter to each apple. Cook four or five minutes, or until apples are tender, depending upon type of apple. Let apples stand a few minutes before testing.

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Cranberry chicken exotic

1 broiler-fryer, approximately three pounds, cut in quarters
1 teaspoon salt
Pepper
1½ tablespoon butter
½ cup whole cranberry sauce
2 tablespoons water
2 tablespoons vinegar
3 whole cloves
One-inch piece of stick cinnamon

Season chicken with salt and pepper. Brown on a surface unit in a 10-inch flame-proof ceramic skillet. Combine butter, cranberry sauce, water, vinegar, cloves, and cinnamon; pour over chicken. Cook in Radarange about 25 minutes, turning chicken pieces approximately every eight minutes. (Exact cooking time will depend upon age and tenderness of chicken.)

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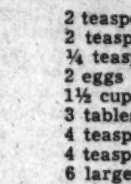
Hints Collected by Mrs. Dan Gerber, Mother of Five

WHAT ARE DADDIES FOR?

Some daddies, not many, just plain don't like to take on baby-care tasks. That's all right. Fathers can contribute in other ways. Like fun! All aboard for a ride on daddy's foot? Or a trip to laughter on the piggyback train? Surprising how important these little games are in establishing communication between dad and his heir or heiress.



If dad wants to lend a helping hand . . . bathing, feeding, etc., you might suggest that he make a game of same. Works wonders for both.

●

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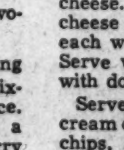

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Sandwich Surprise

Got a toddler who leans toward food that looks and tastes grown-up? Here's a simple spread:

1 jar Gerber Strained Egg Yolks
¼ cup chopped sweet relish
1 tbs. Gerber Oatmeal, Rice Cereal or Barley
1 tsp. mayonnaise

Combine, season to taste and spread on bread.

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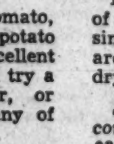
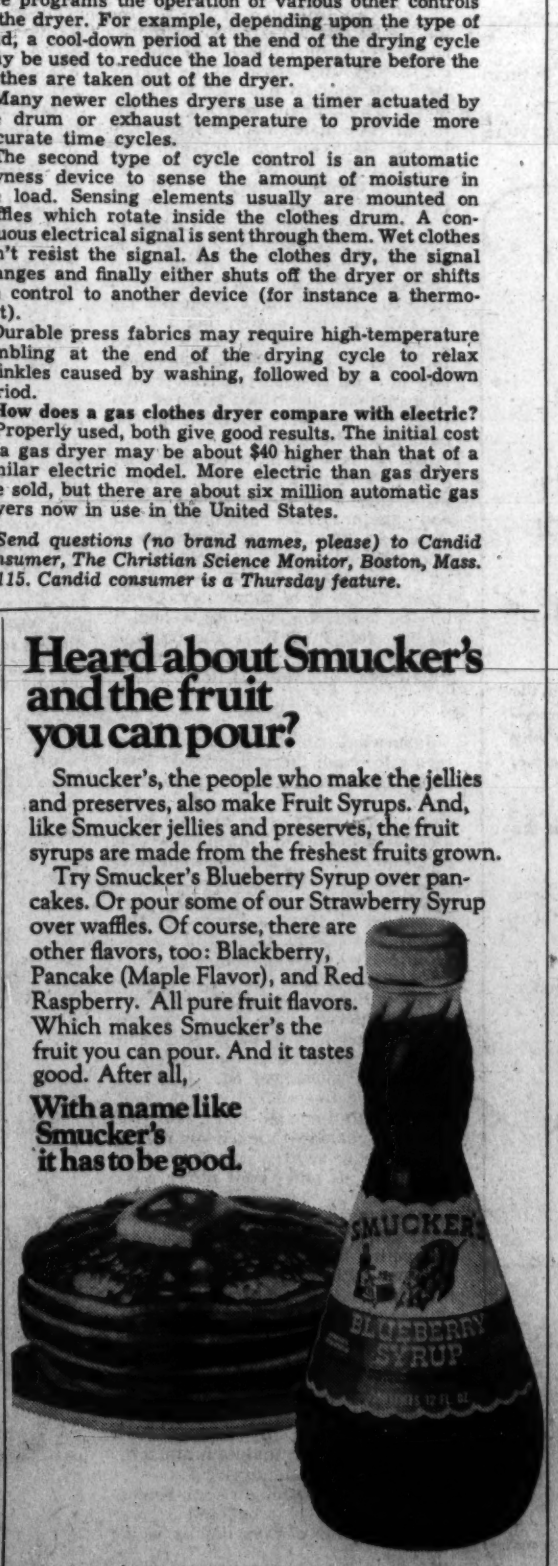


Heard about Smucker's and the fruit you can pour?

Smucker's, the people who make the jellies and preserves, also make Fruit Syrups. And, like Smucker jellies and preserves, the fruit syrups are made from the freshest fruits grown.

Try Smucker's Blueberry Syrup over pancakes. Or pour some of our Strawberry Syrup over waffles. Of course, there are other flavors, too: Blackberry, Pancake (Maple Flavor), and Red Raspberry. All pure fruit flavors. Which makes Smucker's the fruit you can pour. And it tastes good. After all,

With a name like Smucker's it has to be good.



School for hummers

"*Thrum! Thrum! Thrummmm!*" Deep, steady, rounded—as perfect a tone as any bass singer could produce. But this full-bodied music came not from the throat, but from the wings, of our particular ruby-throated hummingbird. And that is how we knew that he was OURS, the very one who returned every Spring. No other hummer had such a voice. Hummers came constantly, often a bevy of young bachelors doing ballet exercises and engaging in sham battles near our cabin, but their humming was light and variable. Only our thickset, broad-backed hummer with the chesty build of an opera singer could produce this unmistakable, strong, deep tone and sustain it. His was a rich bass as distinctively individual as was that of Chaliapin, the great Russian basso.

♪ ♪ ♪

Evidently the young adventurers who tried to raid his feeder also knew his whirr, for the sound of his wings on this bass note was enough to send them off like papers in a breeze. Did he know that his thrum, like a lion's roar, had the power to disconcert these brash youngsters? Or was it just that, being unusually muscular, he could whirr his wings faster?

I knew him as a fearless little dueler, notable for his warning voice like the approach of a dive-bomber and his swift ability to shoulder away all comers. That he might also be a parent with responsibility for children — this was an unexpected aspect of his character. Does one think of a trapeze performer as a concerned parent?

One afternoon, as I walked down the path beside the cabin, I noticed a movement on the ground to my left. As I stooped, expecting to find a bumbling young toad, I saw a female hummingbird on the ground, one wing spread and dragging while she flopped slowly away from me. Her back shone among the grasses. Did she need help? I bent to pick her up but she slipped away.

And then I understood. This tiny bird, so brave and beautiful, had a minuscule fledgling just out of the nest, and she was exposing herself, fluttering and hopping as though injured, to lure me away from it. So I left her undisturbed, but with a quick recognition that hummingbirds, stars and prima donnas though they are, have parental responsibilities. Possibly the fledgling she was protecting was the offspring of the hummer with the big bass voice.

♪ ♪ ♪

Some days later, on a particularly bright morning when the lake sparkled and the sky was as blue as the Bay of Naples, I heard the thrum of our hummer's deep voice near the feeder. But he was not alone. On a small twig of the scrub oak where the feeder hangs, two other hummers perched, one a neat female, and another hummer, slightly smaller, sleek in a new suit, a youngster. They seemed to be watching the bass-voice hummer as he went through an unusual maneuver. Before my puzzled eyes he whirred to the feeder, inserted his bill, took just *one* sip and whirred away. Quickly he flew around the tree, returned, and repeated the same action.

Next, the female launched herself and whirled almost without sound to the feeder. She, too, permitted herself but one sip and withdrew. Now the two adults repeated their maneuvers. Apparently the object was not to show how *much* one could sip but rather to show *how* to sip.

As the pair whirled around the teetering young one on the twig, he suddenly took courage and flew. His placement was too low and he buzzed awkwardly, but he managed a partial pass at the feeder. Again he came around, following the others like someone learning to dance by copying steps. This time, after the pair gave a swift, perfect performance, he flew higher and aimed straight so that his bill touched the precious syrup inside the tube.

♪ ♪ ♪

I felt like applauding but apparently there was yet more maneuvering to come. Just as the youngster finally got the hang of sipping, the male swiftly descended and shoved him away with strong bunts from his shoulder. Around and around the young bird flew in a wobbly circle, but his appetite was up and again he returned. This time it was the female who let him sip and then just as swiftly pushed him off. While the confused youngster sat on the nearby twig, the pair then staged a *pas de deux*. The female whirled to the feeder. The male pounced and drove her off. Next, she whirled around the tree and shoved him. On they went, feeding, bunting, whirring, and returning persistently to feed again.

Occasionally there was a click of wings and shoulders but nobody was hurt. At length, the initiate gathered courage and sallied forth. He made it to the feeder and managed a sip or two but his beady, black eyes glanced to the left and right. When the male whirred down he was ready and flew off just as the bunt came. In a moment he circled the tree and returned, this time to ward off the bunt from the female.

For the better part of an hour, sipping and bunting went on until all three hummers fed and fed again and again. I sat motionless and watched. What were they doing? This was too precise in repetition to be happenstance. Neither was it relaxed enough to be mere play. Could this be a lesson, "finishing school," for the fledgling? Were the parents teaching by the age-old method: "Watch me and do as I do"?

♪ ♪ ♪

Just what could they have been trying to teach the young bird? Possibly where to find food and how to get it. "See, you whirr to this red, shiny thing, try to stop in front of it and hover in position to sip with your bill. Like this." Next, they appeared to be teaching him an important fact of present-day living — namely, that others would want a chance at the feeder and would push him away. "You can't have everything to yourself, young fellow. Others are hungry, too. But don't be surprised when they bump you away. It's all in the game." And finally, they seemed to teach him courage and persistence. "Don't be downhearted. Just fly around, practice whirring, and when you're skillful enough you'll find you can get a chance at the feeder. Watch us. See how swiftly *we* whirr. Try to be like us and you'll never miss a meal."

In all good temper, these ballet stars spent the better part of a day instructing him. Apparently both the hummer with the bass voice and his mate were, in addition to their artistic careers, excellent parents.

I never again saw them as a threesome with their young graduate. No doubt he came around with the group of bachelor hummers who frequented the scarlet petunias and also patronized the feeder. His parents had taught him how to maintain himself, so why shouldn't he do so?

Sitting in the sunlight that bright Minnesota day, I wondered if we human parents always did as well.

ELAINE NORDEN

The towers

Say what you will about them:
how they stand
cruel in the light of morning,
how their barred
façades of glittering glass
throw blocks-long shadow
to the city's heart.
Tell me what I know,
that they can never
be more than counterfeit;
unlike the hills
we turn to,
never truly known
or loved.
By air, by road, by water,
day or dark,
I have never yet returned to them
unmoved.

R. H. GRENVILLE

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a schoolteacher
in Louisiana:

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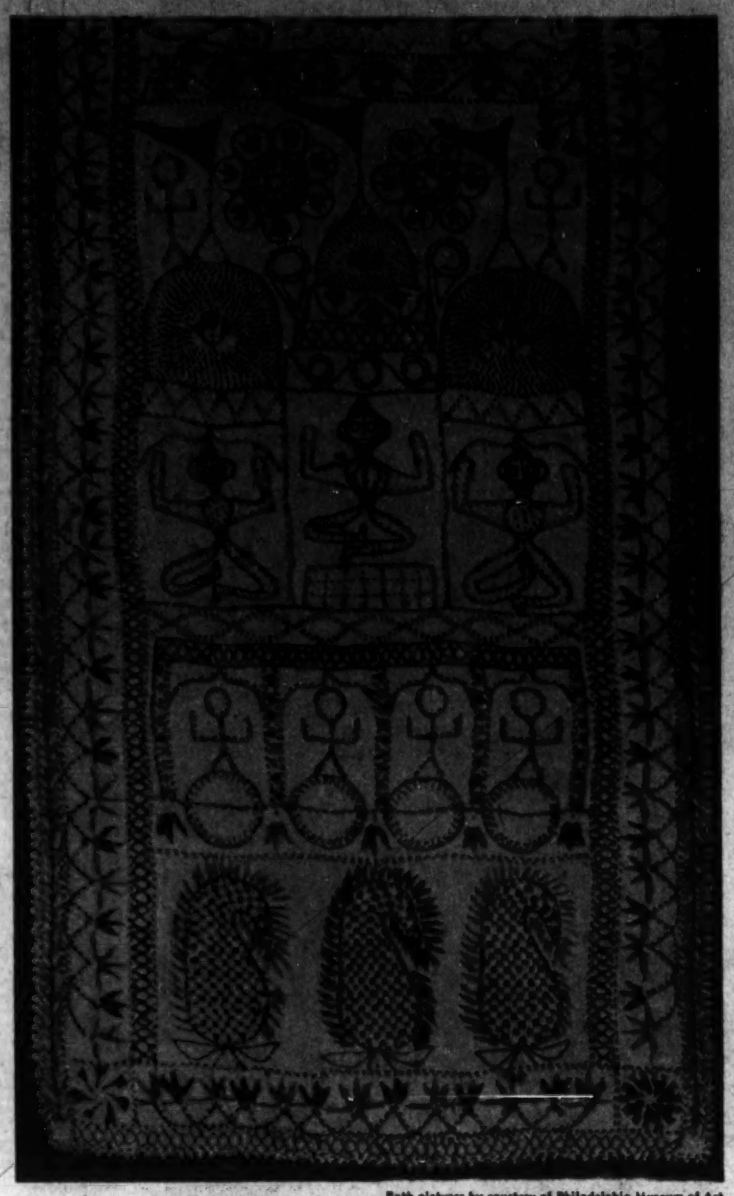


Both pictures by courtesy of Philadelphia Museum of Art

KANTHA: *Embroidered cotton patchwork, 1' 11" x 7¼", from Jessore*

Indian art is usually associated with the great stone temples in the cities where the Brahmans worship Vishnu and Shiva. But today, as in former times, the people of India are mainly rural; and of the 82 percent rural population, 80 percent worship other gods and have their own equally important, but less explored, arts.

"Unknown India: Ritual Art in Tribe and Village" is an unusual exhibition of more than 400 pieces gathered under the direction of Dr. Stella Kramrisch, curator of Indian Art at the Philadelphia Museum of Art, and shown there last winter. From there it traveled to the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum in San Francisco, where it was shown in the spring. It has now moved to the City Art Museum of St. Louis, where it may be seen from July 15 through August 20. It extends from the third millennium B.C. to the present, and encompasses the subcontinent of India and Pakistan.

This is the first time the Western world has been privileged to view a large grouping of Indian rural and tribal art. All the objects were created by generations of primitive people to fulfill their spiritual needs, and the religious motivation is evident in paintings and figurines, in masks and musical instruments, in painted scrolls and embroidered textiles.

Above is shown an anonymous 19th-century Kantha from Jessore, East Pakistan. A Kantha is a patched cloth, made out of a woman's worn-out sari or a man's disused dhoti. The thin white cloth with its colored borders is never discarded. Women cut, patch, quilt and embroider it, reinforcing the white ground and symbolically embroidering it with colored threads from the borders: "A work that gives wholeness to things that else were of no use." This Kantha shows a temple car and enshrined deities, each wheel being surmounted by its deity, which is given a niche.

The equestrian figure (4½" x 4½" x 2½") below is from Bihar, by an unknown artist of the 18th century. The rider sits on a saddle rising to a point at the back. In his right hand he brandishes a short sword and holds in his left a diminutive shield facing upward. The horse's mane makes a flaming pattern in lacy zigzag wires. The function of the equestrian figurine is not different from that of the great temples in the cities: its image is a magic link between heaven and earth.

GUNHILD GANSING

EQUESTRIAN FIGURINE: *Brass, 18th century, from Bihar*

Increased usefulness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Everyone has the desire to do something useful. The little child's efforts to help its mother is one of the first signs of this desire. Many a young person gives thought at an early age to the choice of a trade or profession. And the adult who faces retirement is on the lookout for a field of activity in which he can continue to be useful.

The sublimest example of a significant life is that of Christ Jesus. Although his conception by a virgin mother destined him for his ultimate career as the Messiah, Jesus as a youth learned the carpenter's trade. He apparently followed this trade until he was about 30 years old. By then his developing understanding of God as the loving Father, Spirit, and of man as God's spiritual and perfect son, as well as his application of this understanding in goodness and loving service, had fitted him for greater usefulness, even for his divine calling of Way-shower for all mankind.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mary Baker Eddy, who also fulfilled a divine mission as the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, refers to the all-embracing influence of the true idea of being —the Christ—on Jesus' life. She says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 166): "This spiritual idea, or Christ, entered into the minutiæ of the life of the personal Jesus. It made him an honest man, a good carpenter, and a good man, before it could make him the glorified."

Christian Science, which follows the Master's teachings, shows people that their usefulness to family, friends, church, and, yes, to the world increases in the measure that their understanding of infinite Spirit, divine Love, and of man's unity with God as His likeness increases and in the measure that they use this understanding to manifest their real identity in integrity, nobility, and service.

♪ ♪ ♪

As the Way-shower, Jesus came to reveal and live the Christ, Truth, and to demonstrate its healing power. Although his words fell on many deaf ears, in some listeners they inspired a deep longing to think and live better and to understand God better. These people felt God's nearness and were receptive in some degree to Jesus' sublime concept of God and man. Consequently they were healed of disease and physical impairment.

After the author had been healed of a painful, protracted illness through the study of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, and had glimpsed something of the Christ, Truth, there awoke in him the desire to grow into some work in which he could help bring the healing truth to others. The early life of Jesus, during which he prepared himself over a period of many years for his Messiahship, was a guiding star.

♪ ♪ ♪

The author made it a rule to apply the teachings of Christian Science to all the minutiae of his daily experience and to regard every problem as an opportunity to grow in grace and spiritual understanding. Progress exhibited itself in purified thinking, better character, success in business. Step by step he grew in usefulness until he found himself placed in a large, new field of labor—the work of proclaiming the Christ, Truth, to people in all parts of the world.

The Master said (Matthew 7:16), "Ye shall know them by their fruits." A productive fruit tree blesses many people. If our lives are to benefit others, we must bear much fruit—the fruit of Christlike compassion, selfless love, humility, purity, devotion, and growth in the understanding of God and man. The more fruit of this kind we bring forth, the more genuinely useful and significant our lives will become.

[Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Dutch. Twice a month an article on Christian Science appears in a Dutch translation.]

Found penny

Found penny, you will not enrich
My treasury, as you will not
Impoverish his who lost you.
But, seeing you before me on the walk,
A copper disc, a negotiable artifact,
An infinitesimal fraction of the world's
Wealth,
I experience a moment of enlightenment.
Come, let me clutch thee.
Red cent, you have another master now,
One who has seen the folly of trying
To hold on to you.
I am making it my business
To put you back in circulation
As fast as I can.
There is some profit in all knowledge,
And I am already a penny wiser for your
Acquaintance.

VICTOR HOWES

Van groter nut

[*This is a Dutch translation of "Increased usefulness," appearing on this page*]

Vertaling van het godsdienstige artikel dat op deze bladzijde in het Engels voorkomt
[Een Nederlandse vertaling verschijnt tweemaal per maand]

Iedereen heeft het verlangen iets nuttigs te doen. De moeite die een klein kind doet om zijn moeder te helpen is één van de eerste tekenen van dat verlangen. En veel jonge mensen denken reeds op jeugdige leeftijd aan de keuze van een vak of een baan. De volwassene die voor pensionering staat, zoekt naar een bezigheid waarin hij zich verder nuttig kan maken.

Het hoogste voorbeeld van een betekenisvol leven is dat van Christus Jezus. Hoewel zijn geboorte uit een maagd hem voorbestemde voor zijn uiteindelijke loopbaan als de Messias, leerde Jezus als jongen het timmermansambacht. Klaarblijkelijk oefende hij dit vak uit totdat hij ongeveer dertig jaar oud was. Tegen die tijd had zijn ontwikkelend begrip van God als de liefhebbende Vader, Geest, en van de mens als de geestelijke en volmaakte zoon van God, zowel als zijn toepassing van dit begrip in goedheid en liefdevol dienstbetoon, hem klaargemaakt voor een grotere taak, nl. voor zijn goddelijke roeping als Wegwijzer voor de gehele mensheid.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mary Baker Eddy, die ook een goddelijke taak vervulde als de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van de Christelijke Wetenschap*, verwijst naar de alles omvattende invloed van de ware idee van het zijn — de Christus — op Jezus' leven. Zij zegt in *Miscellaneous Writings* (blz. 166): „Deze geestelijke idee, of Christus, doordrong alle details van het leven van de persoonlijke Jezus. Het maakte hem een eerlijk mens, een bekwaam timmerman en een goed mens, voordat het hem tot de verheerlijkte kon maken."

De Christelijke Wetenschap, die de leringen van de Meester volgt, laat de mens zien dat hij van groter nut voor zijn gezin, zijn vrienden, zijn kerk en ja zelfs voor de wereld wordt, naarmate zijn begrip van de oneindige Geest, de goddelijke Liefde, en van de eenheid van de mens met God toeneemt en naarmate hij dit begrip gebruikt om zijn ware identiteit in integriteit, edelmoedigheid en dienstbetoon tot uitdrukking te brengen.

♪ ♪ ♪

Als de Wegwijzer kwam Jezus om de Christus, Waarheid, te openbaren en te beleven en de genezende macht ervan te demonstreren. Hoewel zijn woorden voor vele dove oren gesproken werden, wekten zij bij sommige luisteraars een diep verlangen op om beter te denken en te leven en om God beter te begrijpen. Deze mensen voelden Gods nabijheid en waren enigermate ontvankelijk voor Jezus' verheven opvatting over God en de mens. Als gevolg daarvan werden ze genezen van ziekte en lichamelijke gebreken.

Nadat de schrijver was genezen van een pijnlijke, langdurige ziekte door de bestudering van *Wetenschap en Gezondheid met Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift* door Mrs. Eddy en iets van de Christus, Waarheid, had opgevangen, ontwaakte in hem het verlangen om te werken op een terrein waarin hij de genezende waarheid aan anderen kon brengen. Jezus' jeugd, waarin hij zich vele jaren voorbereidde op zijn Messiasschap, was een lichtend voorbeeld.

♪ ♪ ♪

De schrijver maakte het zich tot een regel om de leer van de Christelijke Wetenschap op alle details van zijn dagelijks leven toe te passen en ieder probleem te beschouwen als een gelegenheid tot groei in genade en geestelijk begrijpen. Vooruitgang uitte zich in zuiverder gedachten, een beter karakter, succes in zaken. Stap voor stap groeide zijn nuttigheid, totdat zich een groot, nieuw arbeidsterrein voor hem opende—de taak om de Christus, Waarheid, te verkondigen aan mensen in alle delen van de wereld.

De Meester heeft gezegd (Mattheüs 7:16): „Aan hun vruchten zult gij ze kennen." Een produktieve vruchtboom zegent vele mensen. Wil ons leven anderen tot nut zijn, dan moeten we veel vruchten dragen—de vruchten van Christelijk medeleven, onzelfzuchtige liefde, nederigheid, zuiverheid, toewijding en groei in begrijpen van God en de mens. Hoe meer vruchten van deze soort we voortbrengen, des te nuttiger en betekenisvoller zal ons leven worden.

*Christian Science: Uitspraak 'Kristi'n 'Saiens.

De Nederlandse vertaling van het leerboek der Christelijke Wetenschap, „Wetenschap en Gezondheid met Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift" door Mary Baker Eddy, is verkrijgbaar met de Engelse tekst op de tegenoverstaande pagina's. Het is te koop in Leeskamers van de Christelijke Wetenschap, of kan besteld worden bij Chem W. Collins, Publishers' Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Voor inlichtingen betreffende verdere lectuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap in het Nederlands wende men zich schriftelijk tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section ★ K *Thursday, July 11, 1968*

For a third of a century Sweden has had a socialist government. In this period the Nordic country has often led the world in its experiments in government, economics, and social organization. But now the Swedes are puzzled over where they are going next as they plan for what could be their most fateful election in a generation.

Swedish Tourist Association — Vällingby, modern Stockholm suburb

Sweden boasts some of the world's most handsome city planning

Will Sweden veer to the right?

By Earl W. Foell

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Stockholm

EVEN THE GRAFFITI ARE WELL-ORDERED IN Sweden. But nonetheless pungent.

You take an outdoor escalator down beneath the famous "super-egg"-shaped traffic circle that forms the modern center of Stockholm. Then walk through the subterranean shopping area where sunlight dances on sidewalks after making its way through skylights set in the bottom of a street-level reflecting pool.

Suddenly you come to a long white wall: the home of instant graffiti.

All are invited to scribble, draw, caricature, rhyme. But immortality is withheld: Every night the wall is whitewashed over.

An archaeologist of paint layers would do well next September to unearth one barbed saying from the day I visited this underground wailing wall. It summed up concisely the situation Swedes will face in September when they vote in what many feel may be the most fateful election in a generation.

"Why change to a bourgeois government?" the moving hand had written. "We have one already."

The anonymous angry young man who wrote this had put sarcastically but exactly the question that millions of Swedes are mulling over as they prepare to go to the polls:

"After a third of a century of socialist rule, do we want a change? Or have the Social Democrats already encompassed most of the changes we could expect from the opposition Liberals, Conservatives, and Center Party?"

The answer to these questions, when it comes next fall, is unlikely to command much headline space elsewhere in the world. Not with the United States also preparing for the polls. But it should. For Sweden, in its unobtrusive way, is probably the world's most advanced society.

Success imitated

Smaller nations tend to watch carefully all the great experiments of the United States and the Soviet Union —picking and choosing what they think suits them, eliminating failure and trying to imitate success. But in a great many fields, more compact, more homogeneous Sweden has outstripped the huge, multinationality giants.

Look on the long flow of history as a series of experiments in government, economics, and social organization, and a case can be made that Sweden is in the vanguard. This does not mean that all the experiments have succeeded.

But Sweden, with its well-homogenized population and its tradition of social concern, has been able to push forward with more varied and adjustable experiments than have the Soviets, despite their history-shaking revolution, or Americans, despite being able to afford the cost of experiments started after the great depression.

Even the Swedes, however—and even their party leaders who are girding for the coming vote—are puzzled over where they are going next. Certain groups in their society know what they don't like about the state of the experiment to date. Many criticize what they call "the queue society." The main focus of their displeasure is cramped and expensive housing, with its long waiting lists for occupancy.

The obverse side of this complaint is something that is hard for Swedes to grasp unless they have traveled widely: There are no slums in Sweden.

But most observers from all parties feel that any changes made right after the election will be minimal no matter who wins.

Crisis of direction

No party wants to abolish the backbone of the Swedish welfare system—the pension system. This system goes well beyond the American social-security system. It is the centerpiece of the cradle-to-grave assurance every Swede has. But it does recognize initiative. Retirement pensions are related to the quality and skill of jobs a man has held in his productive years.

In 1964 the Swedish conservatives had a crisis of direction not unlike that of the Republican Party in the United States that same year. There was a move to reverse the pension system that paralleled what Barry Goldwater was believed to intend toward social security after his New Hampshire campaign speeches. The result with the mass of voters was similar.

So this election year none of the main parties talks of rolling back the welfare state—only of "being more cautious" or "managing more carefully."

Conversely the Social Democrats make no mention of nationalizing industry. But they are proceeding to nationalize savings. This they are doing through a new state investment bank. There again, to judge from my interviews with leaders in all parties, no one is thinking of rolling back this state-bank plan. Its equity to start is to be modest. But conservatives would like to restrain its growth. And several opposition leaders would like to deregulate private banks to allow them what one politician called "freedom to be bold in risks to help the economy."

One astute Swedish commentator guesses that if the next election should bring a non-Social Democratic coalition to power, "the government would be very cautious not to appear to be in the hands of business and the banks."

This discussion of the power of business and banks in a "socialist land" may surprise many Americans—and their congressmen.

But it should be remembered that Sweden has what could be called "social socialism"—not basically economic socialism, or ownership of industry. And there is no sign of any push toward the latter.

Quarters severe

Actually any American politician who visits the Riksdag (Parliament) in Stockholm might thereafter find it difficult to speak critically of the bureaucratic, socialist, welfare state in Sweden. Even allowing for the 25-times-greater population of the United States, the contrast in style of government is striking.

Far from being an overinflated bureaucracy, Sweden's thrifty government is housed in a neat but cramped Parliament building whose gold-paneled chamber and austere stained glass are signs of solid burgher virtue, not extravagance.

Most members of the Legislature don't even have office room. Only the party leaders are allotted space. Premier Tage Erlander lives in a medium-size high-rise apartment with his schoolteacher wife.

By comparison, Washington's massive, extravagant House and Senate office buildings would appear to be evidence of far greater "statism." Furthermore, a scheduled new Parliament building in Stockholm is being designed through architectural competition—a distinct opening for competitive quality not granted such pharaonic piles as the Sam Rayburn House Office Building.

Bureaucratic offices show no signs of swollen staffing. Technocrats — especially economists — seem to be about equally skilled whether working for government, labor, or management in the national wage-bargaining process. (Liberal Party leader Sven Weden sums up opposition criticism of that process, saying it is becoming too long and cannot easily "fine-tune" the economy for momentary ups and downs.)

Space utilized

There are other symbols to puncture the idea that this strongly mixed economy is "wasteful socialism." Labor organization headquarters rents out the ground floor of its neat Edwardian building to a bank and a travel agency. One of the principal banks in the modern, multilevel Sergels Tors downtown shopping area has a discotheque, bibliotheque, youth art gallery, and expresso bar on its upper terrace.

As most Americans are now aware, Sweden is the home of the ombudsman — chief complaint hearer against excesses, oversights, or inequities of government.

In a further move toward efficiency the Parliament is reorganizing itself from a two-chamber to a one-chamber body. This is designed, among other reasons, to cut down on the delays in forming new governments after close elections, when bargaining between houses often wastes time.

Commentators throughout Sweden appear baffled still about the outcome of September's voting. Most expect a very close outcome. There is a feeling among many of them that if the election had been held in the late spring the Social Democrats would have surely lost their long-held power. More-recent opinion polls (yes, Sweden has long had Gallup polls) indicate a slight resurgence of Social Democratic strength.

The auguries in Sweden's Scandinavian neighbors are for a turn toward the center after long periods of Social Democratic rule. But Swedes consider themselves to be the center of Scandinavia — pacesetters not followers. So outside trends should not be overemphasized.

If the opposition parties—Liberal, Center, and Conservative—do succeed in taking the majority away from the Social Democrats, it will represent not only a case of survival after what is basically a third of a century in the wilderness, but a matter of starting perhaps a decade of struggle among themselves for superiority.

Mergers stressed

Each thinks it should play a dominant role in any coalition that might emerge. All espouse the idea that there may have to be mergers and simplifications of the splintered Center-Right side of the political spectrum.

In this prospective decade of condensation—as the Parliament and parties streamline—the role of youth is both crucial and perplexing.

Swedish students, like their counterparts elsewhere on both sides of the Atlantic, are becoming more vocal. Their most-heard spokesmen tend to be minority groups of Left activists. Conservative student groups are also rather strongly organized. The Liberals have perhaps the most varied and widespread appeal. But it is still diffuse.

Ironically, Swedish youth has less to protest than most of its counterparts. There is no slum problem or domestic racial problem as in America. Paternalist university rules have already been considerably relaxed here. Poverty has been considerably "leveled up." So Swedish students have generally confined their protest to far-off causes—racial discrimination in South Africa and Rhodesia; authoritarian regimes in Greece and Portugal, etc.

Youth needs change

The Social Democrats might have inherited the sympathy of youth on many of these issues where policies coincide. But many observers feel the eternal political element of changing styles tends to neutralize this affinity. Just as young people in the remotest parts of Arctic Sweden have adopted miniskirts and pant-suits, so are many of them looking in unfocused manner for a new politics.

The immediate effect of the more militant students may be to swing the average bourgeois householder toward more conservative sentiments. This was evident in the May "tennis incident." Student protesters invaded a bucolic southern Swedish town to disrupt a scheduled tennis match between Sweden and Rhodesia. Some of them ingeniously flooded the courts with dried peas, which are too much like ball bearings to afford any footing. The match was postponed, but angry local citizens threatened to destroy the students' bus. Then the students began to value the local police whom they previously ridiculed.

Some Swedish politicians have been carefully weighing the meaning of France's latest voting for signs about the average middle-class householder's reaction to student activism. Sweden is freer from class distinctions and paternalism than France. But the psychology of activism and bourgeois reaction may be applicable.

As mentioned earlier one of the major issues in this election — as in other recent Swedish elections — may be housing and the "queue state."

Patterns upended

New housing built since World War II is laid out in some of the handsomest city planning to be seen anywhere in the world.

But rents have risen. Or where controlled they have led to awkward inequities. Waiting lists have gotten longer. By modern standards, kitchens and baths are excellent, but room size and numbers are pinched.

The trouble, in this field which appears to sway the emotions of voters more than any other, is understandable. Sweden came from behind. Only a few decades ago it was largely rural. The move from log-cabin farmhouses and dirt roads to big city industries was relatively later than in America.

Then, too, family patterns changed. The young son or daughter who used to live with parents until reaching 30 today wants a separate apartment shortly after emerging from school.

In its rush to catch up, the Social Democratic government of Premier Erlander has concentrated on stimulating public apartment housing. In Sweden only about 30 percent of all houses built are one-family dwellings. In Denmark and Britain the figure usually tops 50 percent. In the United States it ranges from 70 to 80 percent.

But building has not yet caught up with demand. Inflation is taking rents beyond the 20 percent of a working man's income that was set as a standard in 1947. Liberal Party leader Sven Wedén charges that, in the period since 1945, Sweden's gross national product has risen 1800 percent more than production of housing units.

The Swedish economy itself is in a prosperous but edgy state — partly because of the financial problems of such large export customers as Britain, France, and the United States. One of the risks for Sweden's continuing prosperity, raising of salaries, and high standards of quality is that of pricing Swedish goods out of world markets.

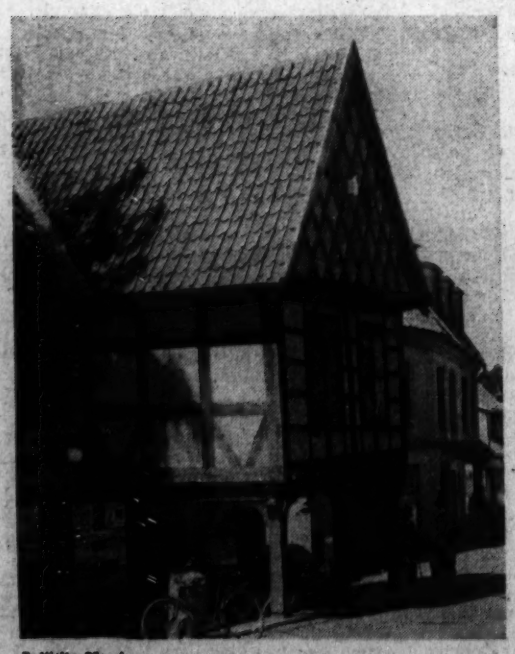
No credit given

For instance, Sweden is the world's second-largest shipbuilding nation. But the gap behind the first, Japan, is widening. Orders flooding in after the closing of Suez will keep the yards of all the leading nations humming for some time.

But Swedish builders worry that theirs is the only major nation which does not back its shipyards by extending long-term governmental credit — another bit of evidence against the cliché that Sweden is a full socialist state.

Despite such economic uneasiness, despite the impending political uncertainties of a watershed election year, despite the rumblings of youth, despite the faint smell of sulphurous air pollution that occasionally comes from the Ruhr like a hint from Hades flowing through the gates of fir-scented paradise — despite all these vague disquieting signs, the Swedish experiments have worked remarkably well.

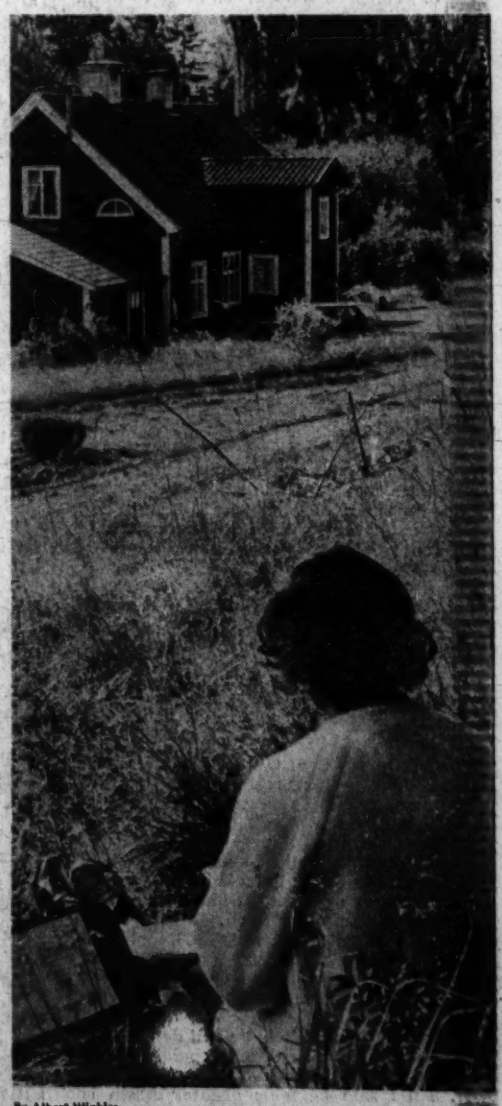
The long-developed talent of Swedes for thrift, industry, charity, conservation, and good design have made a cold climate hospitable, the industrial age livable. They may have less culture than the lands of the Renaissance. But they have more civilization.



By Walter Pöppel

17th century house

There are no slums in all Sweden



By Albert Winkler

Sylvan scene

Only a few decades ago Sweden was largely rural

Helms shows class at Houston

SPORTS

By Ed Rumill

Chief sports columnist of The Christian Science Monitor

Willie Mays scored the only run in the National League's 1-0 victory over the American League in the 39th all-star game in Houston's amazing Astrodome.

The pitching, on both sides, was exceptional—just as it has been all year. "It seems like this is the year of the pitcher," said Don Drysdale, who got credit for the win.

Mays was named the game's most valuable player. And the Astrodome, as a spectacle, was a story all by itself.

But from my box seat in front of a television set the ballplayer who put on the best all-around show was Tommy Helms, the NL second baseman, who plays a similar regular-season role with the Cincinnati Reds.

By Ed Rumill

Tommy Helms

. . . National League star in the Astrodome

Gave NL pitching a lift

There was a memorable day in Cincinnati's spring-training clubhouse at Tampa, Fla., about three years ago. After Don Heffner, then manager of the Reds, had given a run-down on his team's chances in the approaching NL flag race, he was urged to pick out a rookie ballplayer who had a better than 50-50 chance to make the grade that spring. Without hesitation he named Tommy Helms.

Dave Bristol, then a Reds' coach, had said this about the rookie player: "You can write that this young man is going to be one of the finest infielders in the league for the next 10 years and you won't be embarrassed. I had him in the minor leagues and he's a stickout. He has tremendous desire and he has the physical tools."

Helms, of course, has lived up to his press agent's promises. This spring he has been one of the leading hitters in his league and has given the Cincinnati club contending protection at second base. All-round he is one of the league's best—an all-star on any ballot.

Said Red Schoendienst, the NL manager, soon after the Houston classic: "Helms contributed two real good plays in the field, giving our pitching a big lift."

Willie Mays, who started for the Nationals only because Cincinnati's Pete Rose was injured, had already scored the game's lone run via a single, an error, a wild pitch, and a double-play ball when Helms walked to the plate in the second inning. Tommy brought NL fans in the Astrodome to their feet by hitting a double into right field—the only NL extra-base hit of the game. The next time up he walked.

It was in the field, however, that the young infielder distinguished himself. He took a hit away from Carl Yastrzemski on one occasion and one away from Willie Horton on another. It was much through Tommy's fielding that NL pitching retired 20 American Leaguers in succession through the middle innings.

The record will say that Harmon Killebrew failed to catch Luis Tiant's pickoff attempt on Mays in the first inning, allowing Willie to advance to second base. But Mays has since admitted that the throw hit him in the back, which should take the error away from Killebrew and give it to Tiant. Killebrew, by the way, came out of the Astrodome with a muscle injury that may sideline him for a week or more, thus hurting the Minnesota twins' chances in the AL pennant race.

Pitchers stop hitters

Once again the baseball world has seen what good pitching can do to hitting. Of course, the American League's leading hitter at all-star time went to bat only once—as a pinch hitter—in the person of Ken Harrelson. But the more prominent NL hitters also failed to explode at Houston, lending further weight to the contention that effective pitchers can always stop good hitters.

Much was made of the fact that a mostly weary group of hurlers went to Houston for the AL, while the NL staff was well rested. Perhaps, if Tiant had been fresher, Mays would not have scored in the first inning. Luis, the Cleveland ace, was obviously struggling with his control. But how can you fault the pitching on either side in a 1-0 effort?

"Blue Moon" Odom, Tommy John, Mel Stottlemyre, Sam McDowell, and Dennie McLain pitched air-tight ball for the AL, while Drysdale, Juan Marichal, Steve Carlton, Tom Seaver, Ron Reed, and Jerry Koosman held the fort for the winners. McDowell, especially, looked overpowering in his one-inning appearance, striking out the side.

The NL made five hits, to three for the AL, but NL pitchers did not walk a man. It was the sixth straight win for the Nationals. The last AL victory came in 1962 at Wrigley Field, Chicago. But it would have been no disgrace for either side to lose at Houston.

Bedside Duffer 15

Get a yardstick

A golf series for the thoughtful beginner

By Allan Duffer

'Twas anne afternoone inne spring. A brilliant sun had followed the long rains. The grass was growing so fast that I could almost hear it as my companion on the course went through his long routine upon the greens preparatory to every putt.

He hit the first one eight feet short of the hole. He hit the next one five feet past. Then he varied it. He hit one five feet short and the next one eight feet past.

"I don't know what's wrong with me," he muttered in some distress. "My judgment has entirely deserted me!"

And on the first green at least so had mine apparently deserted me. I was actually 12 feet short.

The trouble was, of course, that although we were theoretically aware of the sun and the rain and the new growth of grass and everything we both failed to feed these facts into our computers. We were not practically aware of them. We noticed them but did not "see" them; or saw them but did not "notice."

'Facts of the day'

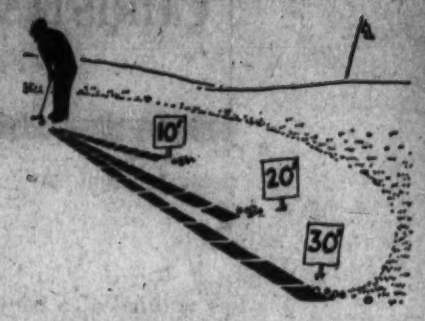
The consequence was that we were simply putting at random.

As the mediaeval song has it, "Ihude sing cuccu!"

Yet, if I may say so without offense, most of the beginners I know nearly always do putt entirely at random.

On this day my friend and I had started at our 10th. The green is at the bottom of a valley and slopes down abruptly to the right. In dry weather with the grass newly cut it is as fast as Herb Elliot. But not when the grass is wet and the growth thick.

But lots of people I know putt the 10th as if the weather was always dry and the grass ever fresh cut. Which is not always the case, I can tell you. And many another putts it as if on the contrary the weather was always



wet and the grass always long. Which is not the case either.

I may be quite wrong but I suspect that most of them have no idea how far an average tap or stroke of theirs in average conditions will send a putted ball in any case. So they have no "norm," no yardstick by which to measure the proper strength of any putt, wet or fine, level or sloping.

It used to be the same with me. And it still is when I forget—and it is very easy to forget—either to remind myself of my "norm" or to feed "the facts of the day" into my Underhat computer.

But anyone who has some idea of how far the ball is going to go with an average tap or stroke on the putting green, and who has noticed that the grass is unusually long (or short) and the turf wet (or dry), is going to leave his ball very close to the hole (if it doesn't fall in). He will know whether to hit lighter or harder than average and by how much.

What follows if you computerize your putting in this way is that you will consistently average fewer than two putts per green.

And obviously the most important thing of all to establish is your "norm." You must have something on which to base your judgment, even if it is only the usual distance a putt travels on a dry green if you take a one-foot backswing.

Like everybody else I used to putt for the holes on the practice green before going out. But I have given that up. I now try to remember to just putt for distance. I know if I get that right—by putting half a dozen balls into a cluster first 10 feet away and then 20 and then 30 and then 10 again—I can expect to score very well that day.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dufferthought: A putt on the right line may be eight feet short or five feet past. A putt hit the right distance can never be more than a few inches from the hole. It alone has a real good chance of falling in.

No. 15 in a series of 20 weekly articles. Next Thursday: "I'm not knocking technique, but . . ."

When a family blends athletics, culture

By Art Spander

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Mateo, Calif.

For the Kiyomura family, which has blended athletics and culture with a bit of Oriental grace, the call is tennis everyone—or practically everyone.

Mrs. Hisayo Kiyomura played the game and believed her offspring should play it too.

So, Harriet, the family's oldest daughter, took up the sport. But ennui eventually set in, and Harriet moved on to San Jose State College sans racket.

Then Vicki, now 18, began to play—and play well.

Along came Ann, now 12, and she too began to play—possibly better than Vicki.

All this simply was too much for the men of the house. Harry Kiyomura grabbed his putter and slipped out to the golf course, leaving the ladies courtside. After a while, Glenn, his father's son, was worried more about mundane matters as football and baseball.

But Vicki and Ann, under the approving eye of mother Kiyomura, continued to work. And continued to improve.

Piano lessons too

Between them, they began to put the Kiyomura household on the gold standard, acquiring nearly 100 trophies. Last summer Ann, a quiet, dark-haired seventh grader, won the 12-and-under division of the National Clay Courts Championships. And Vicki took the San Francisco Women's title.

By Tom Bullock

Vicki and Ann Kiyomura

". . . tennis is good, but not the only thing"

"Our mother got us interested," said Vicki, now a college freshman. "She always liked the sport. We were able to take lessons from Frank Smart, who taught Erik Van Dillen and several other good players in the area."

Thus, the sisters were on their way athletically—but not able to neglect other responsibilities considered de rieguer at home.

"Tennis is good for the girls," said Mrs. Kiyomura, "but it isn't the only thing we do."

Indeed, it isn't.

All the Kiyomura kin play the piano, undoubtedly because mother—in addition to her interest in tennis—gives piano lessons.

And Vicki, an artist with ball and racket, also is one with oil and easel. She received an award as the top senior illustrator at San Mateo High School. She was given an art scholarship to California College of Arts and Crafts in Oakland, where she is now enrolled.

"We believe the girls should have a varied cultural background," explained Mrs. Kiyomura. "So we try to interest them in many things."

For Vicki, of course, one of those "things" is her freshman classes at Arts and Crafts, located only a long protest march down College Avenue from the University of California in Berkeley.

"I've really been busy with school," said Vicki. "I haven't played tennis since the end of the summer. There aren't any courts nearby. If there were, I might try to play a little."

The petite Vicki, seeking a degree in fine arts, played many of the West Coast's top feminine competitors. Included was Rosie Casals of San Francisco, who turned pro several months ago.

"Rosie beat me, 6—3, 6—3," said Vicki. "She just plays better than me."

Ann, however, doesn't play better than her older sister—as yet.

"Ann's always loved the game," said Vicki. "She started at an earlier age than any of us, at eight.

"She's taken lessons and she's watched practically all the good players. When she gets on the court she knows what to do."

When the two sisters played the last time, Vicki still won. "But," she adds, "Ann probably will be able to beat me in a couple of years."

There are, to be sure, very few Orientals playing tennis competitively.

"I think part of the reason is they haven't been introduced to the game," said Vicki. "But I guess part of that is prejudice at private tennis clubs."

The Kiyomura family didn't have either problem. After starting, both girls were accepted to the San Mateo Tennis Club, there to receive and benefit from proper guidance.

Such acceptance may be unusual. But then again, so is the Kiyomura family.

Baseball standings

(Through July 10)

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB	AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	53	36	.639	—	Detroit	55	28	.663	—
Cincinnati	42	39	.519	10	Cleveland	47	39	.547	9½
Atlanta	43	40	.518	10	Baltimore	43	37	.538	10½
S. Francisco	42	42	.500	11½	Boston	42	38	.525	11½
Pittsburgh	40	41	.494	12	Minnesota	39	42	.481	15
Philadelphia	38	40	.487	12½	California	39	43	.476	15½
Los Angeles	41	44	.482	13	Oakland	39	43	.476	15½
New York	39	43	.476	13½	New York	36	43	.456	17
Chicago	39	45	.464	14½	Chicago	34	44	.436	18½
Houston	35	48	.422	18	Washington	30	47	.390	22

Sport briefs

Olympics

Mexico City

Entries by Afghanistan and the Ivory Coast brought the number of countries taking part in the October Olympics here to 108—14 more than at Tokyo in 1964.

Auto racing

Oxford, Maine

Richard Petty of Randleman, N.C., won the Maine 300 at Oxford Plains Speedway with a time of 1:34.16 for the 100-mile race.

Football

Chicago

National Football League owners reaffirmed their position of keeping training camps closed unless the Players Association permits all veterans to report in the current pension dispute between players and owners.

Employment express' gets rolling for Boston Negroes

By Leslie G. Range and Scott Pecker

Staff writers of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Dump a big city's ghetto problems—unemployment, poor transportation to distant industries, and lack of options—in front of a steamroller. Then turn on the key. This part—just starting the vehicle toward the heap of problems—is often the toughest job.

Yet this, in effect, is happening in Boston's mostly black Roxbury community.

Last week, the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority began a bus service—the "employment express"—from the black community out 10 miles to the industrial parks that fringe Boston on Route 128. The steamroller lurched forward.

The move immediately created opportunities not previously open to many inner-city residents.

It is a chance for many to work at the numerously scattered industries on Boston's outskirts which provide not only better jobs but, in most cases, better pay.

More buses expected

It also gives these city dwellers a chance to view the far suburban atmosphere, meet some of the people, and perhaps even move there in time.

This step also has shown that a socially conscious public agency, working closely with community groups, can often be a spur to needed change.

The idea for this bus service had been sifting around for about three years. Martin Gopen, director of labor and transportation for the new Urban League, had worked closely with Route 128 business firms and pursued the endless details necessary to get the buses rolling.

Then, when Leo J. Cusick, the new head of the MBTA, took office, the idea was picked up and implemented.

Only one week has passed since the buses began, but Mr. Gopen is predicting the possibility of 50 to 100 new bus travelers per week. The MBTA says it will supply however many are needed.

Yet Mr. Gopen, deeply involved and knowedgeable about Roxbury's employment problems, does not see this program as the solution to unemployment or underemployment in the black community. It is making a dent, but there are other problems too.

Mr. Gopen says there are approximately 5,000 unemployed and 15,000 underemployed people in Roxbury. This compares to at least 3,896 positions on Route 128, according to a survey taken by the Urban League in April. The problem over the years has been to bridge the 10-mile gap between the unemployed and the hungry firms, he said.

Deeper problem explained

Just before the busing program began, the league held a special recruitment day. Some 100 people were hired on the spot.

In an interview with this newspaper that was frequently interrupted by telephone job offers by Route 128 firms, Mr. Gopen explained a deeper problem.

"I am not sure that attitudes [of the business firms] are changing," he said. "They are hiring because "they just don't have the amount of help they need."

According to Mr. Gopen 40 to 60 employers were expected to be on hand for employment day—only 23 showed up. "I don't think there has been a radical change in attitudes by the employers out there, but they are making overtures and they are . . . hiring," he comments.

Mr. Gopen says he thinks it is as much a public responsibility for a city to provide ways for black residents to leave the city as it is to provide ways for suburban residents to enter the city.

He is concerned with creating as many options for the black community as possible. The busing service is only one example.

"Don't expect overnight for people to think that the unknown quantity called the subburbs is going to attract them immediately."

In a typical ghetto situation, points out Mr. Gopen people are told "you work here, you live here, you eat here, you buy here, you recreate here. Now we're saying you have an option to work here or there."

Mr. Gopen says his job is to set up a mechanism to see that these options are available. If people don't make use of them "we have serviced the community in one respect simply by offering that option."

The busing program is one option. It is taking people out of the city. Other options, such as firms which have set up subsidiary facories in Roxbury, create opportunities in the city itself.

Whether the steamroller now moving as a result of the busing program will gain speed, knocking down more hurdles is not yet known. But Mr. Gopen envisions such possibilities as a "128 clearinghouse" staffed by people from Roxbury. The clearinghouse would serve as a liason between the community and the companies.

He suggested it could be financed by the companies that are being served and act as a private employment agency. Also it could provide the community with career information that has long been lacking. He also suggested that the program could lead to an upgrading of vocational courses in the Boston school system.

"Now we have a justification for surveying the employment needs of the Route 128 firms for the next 10 years," Mr. Gopen says. By feeding this information into the school system programs can be developed around these specific needs.

At present vocational training programs are "hit and miss," he contends. The training is based on old machines which don't touch skills for modern jobs.

Teacher opposes Senator Aiken in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montpelier, Vt.

United States Sen. George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont, seeking re-election to his fifth full term, faces his first serious political challenge since 1940.

The unlikely challenger is William K. Tufts of Bethel, a little-known high-school history teacher, who is making his political debut by running against Senator Aiken for the Republican nomination.

Senator Aiken is the ranking Republican in the United States Senate, with 28 years of service. He is widely respected by both Republicans and Democrats in Washington and in Vermont.

But Mr. Tufts predicts he will defeat Senator Aiken in the Sept. 10 Republican primary election. At his first press conference, Mr. Tufts said he feels Senator Aiken is "too old" to run for reelection and he charged the veteran Senator "has grown apart from the people."

Conservatives increase

Mr. Tufts, a conservative, has said he will make Senator Aiken's age (76) a campaign issue. He has announced he also will challenge Senator Aiken on his position on the war on Vietnam and on his liberal voting record.

At first glance, most political observers give Mr. Tufts little chance of upsetting Senator Aiken, who has been one of the most potent vote-getters in Vermont's political history.

But ,a rising conservative political tide seems to be flowing in Vermont this year and that factor, coupled with the age issue, may force Senator Aiken to make an active political campaign for the first time in years.

Senator Aiken hasn't faced a primary contest since 1940, when he was opposed by Ralph E. Flanders of Springfield for the GOP nomination at a special election to fill the senate seat made vacant by the passing of Sen. Ernest Gibson (R).

Senator Aiken defeated Mr. Flanders by a vote of 36,237 to 29,216 in that primary contest and went on to be elected to the Senate. Mr. Flanders subsequently also was elected to the Senate and has since retired.

Financial aid denied

Since 1940, Senator Aiken has been renominated without primary opposition in 1944, 1950, 1956 and 1962. He has been reelected over token Democratic opposition by margins of 2 to 1 and greater in the general elections.

The white-haired Senator Aiken has become known in Vermont as "Mr. Republican" because of his spectacular vote-getting ability and because of his wide influence in Washington in the high councils of both political parties.

For those reasons, he has rarely had to wage more than a token campaign for reelection and his expenses usually run only a few hundred dollars.

But Senator Aiken has told friends he anticipates that at least one right-wing national organization, the "Liberty Lobby," is prepared to "spend a lot of money in Vermont" this year in a bid to unseat him.

Mr. Tufts has denied he is receiving any financial support from the "Liberty Lobby" or any other national organization and has said he is financing his own campaign "a dollar at a time."

The challenger, a teacher at the Braintree-Randolph Union High School, has accused Senator Aiken of following a "policy of appeasement and accomodation" in Vietnam because of the senator's long-standing opposition to the conduct of the war.

Mr. Tufts is an advocate of a military victory in Vietnam. He also has called for a return to "law and order" in the nation and has said he will oppose federal gun-control laws, which Senator Aiken favors.

Senator Aiken already has declined a challenge to debate Mr. Tufts on television, and the veteran Senator has indicated he has no plans to mount an intensive campaign for renomination.

He has said only that he will stand for reelection "if that is the desire of Vermonters" and that he will run on his record.

Cost spiral hits Soviet arsenal

By Paul Wohl
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Whatever humanitarian and political motives the Soviet Union had for indicating it is ready to discuss the slowdown of the nuclear-missile race—the reduction of defense costs has become almost a necessity.

At present production costs it is difficult to see how Moscow can compete in the missile race and at the same time improve living conditions.

The high level of production costs in major industries was disclosed by Vladimir X. Sitnin, chairman of the state price committee, in No. 5 of the monthly Voprosi Ekonomiki.

Reporting on the effect of the reform of industrial wholesale prices of July 1, 1967, as a result of which all industries were supposed to operate at a profit, Mr. Sitnin quoted figures showing that in coal mining, for instance, prices would have had to be increased by 260 instead of by 78 percent to be brought up to the cost level of those mines with the highest production costs.

To cover the costs of inefficiently run enterprises the price of natural gas would have had to be double the 50 percent increase, and the price of crude oil would have had to be raised by 170 percent, instead of 77 percent.

The load of profitless enterprises which the Soviet extraction industries have to drag along is almost unbelieveable.

Full boosts unacceptable

Now that the price of Soviet coal has been raised by 78 percent, domestic prices are 50 percent above world market prices. Had the coal price been raised sufficiently to cover the cost of the most poorly operating mines, Soviet coal prices would have been 260 percent above the world market.

Such price increases would have been unacceptable to Moscow's trade partners inside the Soviet bloc, and they also would have necessitated large wage increases, wrote Mr. Sitnin.

In order to balance production costs between efficient and inefficient enterprises the Soviets now have recourse to something akin to the cartel principle as practiced in Western Europe. Efficient plants must cover the losses of inefficient ones, and the average price has been set so that each branch of industry shows a moderate profit.

The price reform was a compromise and a temporary solution, but it has brought the Soviets closer to hard economic facts.

State assesses charges

One of the consequences of the reform was the institution of fixed charges for industry and enterprise, which have to be contributed to the state budget. These charges are in the nature of an interest payment on working capital, another device borrowed from capitalist technique.

But the price system is still in flux. Many cost factors remain unknown. The Soviets are only now beginning to include in some of their prices, costs which normally are covered under the capitalist system.

The whole concept of the working capital or production capital of enterprises on the basis of which profits or losses are calculated is vague. Mr. Sitkin admits that in some cases this capital may have been valued too high, which would account for the magnitude of certain losses.

A balancing act

Another problem is the unevenness of profits and losses by industries. In contrast to extractive industries, metallurgy and machine building, for instance, seem to be doing fairly well.

Then there is the problem of the profitability of certain products and of losses on others within the same enterprise. Managers naturally favor profitable lines and neglect others, however necessary they may be to the public. A way out is found through a complicated system of fiscal rebates and surcharges.

These are but a few examples of the obstacles faced by Soviet industry on the long and arduous road to genuine profitability. In the meantime tremendous production costs have to be covered without government subsidies.

The new prices introduced one year ago have brought increases which, under capitalism, would have had a sharply inflationary effect on the economy. In the Soviet Union they were not supposed to affect consumer prices. Whether it will be possible to maintain consumer-goods prices indefinitely without introducing massive subsidies is a moot question.

The way out, wrote Mr. Sitnin, consists in an all-around reduction of costs as a result of a big spurt in labor productivity and a dropping of nonproductive government expenses, among which the cost of the nuclear-weapons race is an especially important factor.

By Gordon H. Converse, chief photographer

Oil and fish

Even in a lake under which oil abounds, some people can catch fish. The scene: Venezuela's Lake Maracaibo, whose oil fields have made the country wealthy.

Japanese Socialists brood over vote loss

By Charlotte Saikowski
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

Japan's Marxist-leaning Socialist Party has been plunged into a state of morose self-reflection.

Their disastrous eight-seat loss in the recent election to the upper house of the Diet has sharply dramatized their weakness as a political party. They are still steeped in an archaic ideology and torn by factionalism. They have little organizational ability. Most important, they lack practical policies.

The party's dogged advocacy of "unarmed neutrality," for instance, hardly offers the Japanese people a realistic choice. Although there is growing public concern about the form of Japan's security ties with the United States and rising sentiment against the American military bases, the Japanese Socialist Party cannot hope to woo voters with its impractical alternative.

The Japanese (not unlike their counterparts in France) have thus voted for the stable status quo, and the Socialist Party's chances for ever taking power have plummeted to an all-time low. Whether the Socialists have been sufficiently jarred from their complacency to come to grips with reform remains to be seen. Certainly their loss in the more critical January, 1967, national election led to no change.

"I think the JSP has no definite hope," commented a party official to this correspondent pessimistically. "Our decline will continue in the future."

Losses considerable

Still the biggest opposition force in Japan, the party now broods on the results of the July 7 election. In local constituencies the JSP succeeded in holding on to only 16 out of 21 seats it had at stake. In the national constituency it won only 12 seats out of 15 seats it had vacated.

The Socialists' strength in the House of Councillors is now at its lowest since 1956. The JSP holds 65 out of 250 seats. In the more powerful lower House of Representatives, it has 137 out of 486 seats.

Big upsets came, significantly, in the large cities. In Osaka, the Socialist candidate lost out to a Democratic Socialist. In Kyoto the Socialist candidate, a former Sohyo trade union chairman, lost (embarrassingly) to a Communist.

In Tokyo, too, the Socialist Party barely squeaked to victory over a Communist and won only one of four contested seats. A Komeito member, a Democratic Socialist, and a Liberal Democrat won the remaining three seats.

Leadership set back

Against this grim backdrop, the leadership of the party is now in question. Mild-mannered Seiichi Katsumata, who faced his first election as "Socialist Party" chairman, has accepted the blame for the party's poor showing. Glumly he attributed it to the "lack of any drive for action and a real determination."

Socialists now say the party will probably hold a convention in August to analyze its defeat and policies, and to elect new leaders. It is impossible to predict whether the party will swing toward the right and the moderate faction of Saburo Eda or toward the extreme faction of Kozo Sasaki and Tomomi Narita, who held leadership previously.

For all the gloom at Socialist Party headquarters, the Socialists take some consolation in the fact that the ruling Liberal Democrats also continue to lose strength. The Liberal Democrats dropped two seats and, as in the election to th lower house in 1967, captured less than 50 percent of the popular vote.

One Socialist official regards this as evidence that voters are becoming increasingly frustrated with conservative rule. The impressive gains won by the minor opposition parties — the Democratic Socialists, the Buddhist Komeito, and the Communists—support this view, he says.

Alarm spelled out

Soviets chastise Czechs

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

Moscow—backed by two Communist-bloc parties—is putting new pressure on Czechoslovak leaders to trim back their democratization movement.

The Kremlin's mounting anxiety has been evident since mid-June, when it broke a lull in the first polemical warfare with an outright attack on one of the foremost reformers among the Czechoslovak leaders.

Soviet party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev's harsh recall last week of "crushing reaction" in Hungary in 1956 was a further signal of alarm in Moscow.

This alarm now is spelled out in letters which the Soviet, East German and Polish Communist parties have sent to the Czechoslovak party Presidium. These letters are believed to reiterate earlier Soviet criticisms of Czechoslovak internal developments and to express fears that party chief Alexander Dubcek and his associates may lose control in face of new demands from the "progressives" for tougher, swifter action against the "old guard."

Action appeal followed

The letters came right after the hubbub here over the now famous "2,000 words" appeal launched by some of the Czechoslovakia's leading intellectuals.

The appeal did no more than suggest direct action—strikes and demonstrations if need be—to force discredited provincial officials to resign.

But the leadership momentarily became frightened and came out with a strong condemnation of the manifesto. This, however, produced its own backlash. A veritable avalanche of letters all supporting the "progressives," descended upon the newspapers.

The regime bowed to the storm. This in itself is encouraging testimony to the extent to which public opinion here can now make itself felt. For the Russians, however, it merely confirmed their worst fears that the democratization process is already out of hand.

Mr. Dubcek certainly still has his problems. One is that of holding a steady course between the "tear-away" younger progressives and the most stubborn of the old "conservatives." The other is that of holding his own against outside pressures.

Vast support apparent

For the moment, he seems to be doing well. There is no doubt of his vast support in the party and the country. This alone imposes restraint on outside critics.

It appears that the Russians are not yet able to grasp either the essence or the necessity of the Czechoslovak reform movement and what Mr. Dubcek and his associates, who remain dedicated Communists, are trying to accomplish. Hence their reaction of puzzled, uncomprehending fear.

After Premier Alexei N. Kosygin's May visit, the Russians did appear briefly to be reassured that democratization would not affect Czechoslovakia's political and ideological alliance with them. But they now seem more nervous than at any other time. This nervousness is making their language tougher.

Last week it was Mr. Brezhnev's menacing recall of 1956. Now his disapproval has been spelled out in an official party letter.

Parallel rejected

This method of conveying reservations about another party's activities is not new. It was employed by Stalin prior to his break with the Yugoslavs in 1948.

But there is no real parallel here any more than there is with Hungary in 1956. In both cases the circumstances were totally different and it is this, of course, which makes the Russians' present position so difficult.

Thus far they have "leaned" on the Czechoslovak leaders rather than exercised direct pressure. The recent Warsaw Pact maneuvers in Czechoslovakia are an illustration. They were of a limited command nature. But each time Prague's spokesman sought to reassure the public on this score the Russians would indicate that there were some troops and tanks taking part in the exercises when the Czechs had said there would not be any.

Prague has taken the letter calmly. The Presidium spokesman said the 14-man body would "evaluate" the contents as soon as it could convene.

Little else to do

What more the Russians can do is questionable. Even economic pressures of any significance—let alone intervention, which is virtually unthinkable—would cause grave dissension within the whole Communist movement.

The bloc itself is divided. Only two other parties backed up the Russian's letter. Most significantly there was no support from the Hungarians, whose leader Janos Kadar was in Moscow when Mr. Brezhnev spoke of the events of 1956.

But before going to Moscow, Mr. Kadar had already told Mr. Dubcek: "The Czechoslovak Communists obviously know better than anybody else what the state of their society and party is. The Hungarian Communists are in full solidarity with their Czechoslovak comrades."

The Russians will face further cleavages with at least three of the ruling East European parties—the Romanian, the Yugoslav, and Mr. Kadar's party—if they are rash and imprudent enough to push the argument too far.

Aide says Nigeria helps civil-war victims

By David P. Shaw
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Nigeria's High Commissioner in London, Brig. B. O. Ogundipe, says he wants the world "to realize the truth" of the current situation in war-torn Nigeria.

Brigadier Ogundipe in an interview was emphatic that, contrary to British press reports, the Nigerian Federal Government is doing everything in its power to help alleviate the suffering of people caught up in the horrors of civil war.

Col. Odumegwu Ojukwu, the leader of the breakaway area "they call the state of Biafra," is using the case of the poor and innocent men, women, and children for political ends, asserts the commissioner.

Offers to make three land corridors available for the transportation of food to starving Biafrans have been rejected by Colonel Ojukwu. But the delay in the rejection of the offer, Brigadier Ogundipe asserts, has been because the people in Biafra were not in dire need of aid but had been brainwashed into believing they would be wiped out by the federal forces."

Maneuver suspected

The commissioner says he is convinced the war has been lost by the Biafrans. He appeals to them not to use the plight of people to political ends. Airlifting supplies to Biafra territory would in his view be a tactical maneuver aimed at supplying arms.

Asked if the federal government would allow in food and aid to the oppressed people if it were under military inspection, Brigadier Ogundipe said there is no need for troop accompaniment. He is confident that supplies can go in through the assistance given by the International Red Cross organization.

The Commissioner asserts that certain sections of the British press have changed sides, dramatically. Bias now is very much in the secessionists' favor, yet Biafrans' information of the suffering does not stand up to close investigation, he says.

The commissioner is also emphatic on peace prospects. "We are prepared to start preliminary talks anywhere, anytime, and then go on to Kampala," he says.

The British Government's fact-finding mission under Lord Hunt has been welcomed by the federal authorities, he says.

[The mission is studying ways of spending a £250,000 ($600,000) British grant for emergency relief. The group returned to Lagos Tuesday from a visit to the market town of Onitsha on the Niger River, according to Reuters.]

Looking to the time when peace is established in Nigeria, Commissioner Ogundipe sees a nonviolent reintegration of the breakaway area.

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Incomes policy

Labour vs. unions in British test

By John Parrott
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The big test for the Labour government's incomes policy seems imminent, and the massive engineering unions will lead the assault.

Preliminary skirmishes are over already. The result is that the government's 3½ percent ceiling for wage increases still holds, but the spirit of the policy is bent.

Last March the government published its wages-and-incomes legislation seeking to increase productivity while keeping pay increases to a 3½ percent level. It was made clear that increases above the norm would be considered if accompanied by agreements to raise productivity, and lower-paid workers would receive special consideration.

The wage ceiling was the most the country's economy could stand, the government averred. To ensure the ceiling, compulsory powers of restraint were written into the prices and incomes legislation.

The unions took exception on two major points. The Trades Union Congress said the economy could take 5 percent increases. And the unions opposed the compulsory clauses.

This is the terrain where the government has chosen to take its stand on wage increases that many regard as labour's last opportunity to put Britain's run-down economy back on the track of a boom.

Go-slow called off

The two most notable preliminary skirmishes this smmer were the British rail go-slow and the strike of women sewing machinists at the Ford Motor Company's Dagenham plant.

At the outset of the railways go-slow, the railways board stated clearly that it would not consider any general pay rise without an immediate productivity deal.

Thirteen days later the go-slow was called off following an agreement between the railways board, the National Union of Railwaymen (NUR), and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (ASLEF). The agreement was based on an all-round increase of 3 percent for nearly 200,000 railwaymen, but had no provision for an immediate productivity agreement.

The settlement did state that pay and efficiency negotiations—underway for two years —will be completed by September.

As the settlement reached its critical point, the government reportedly attempted to get the national board to insert a clause in the agreement saying that if a productivity agreement was not concluded by Sept. 2 increases would be withdrawn.

Agreement scheduled

The unions replied that if the clause was included he go-slow would continue. It was withdrawn.

The government argues that its policy is still intact. A date has been set for a productivity agreement. The government kept out of the bargaining, and it will not have to provide financial aid, says Richard Marsh, Minister of Transport. The board argues that once the efficiency settlement is reached the costs will be absorbed.

Others see this as a distinct victory for the unions. A pay increase was gained without a productivity agreement.

At Ford, women machinists were offered twopence more than the fivepence extra an hour they demanded.

Since the settlement was brought about at the instigation of Mrs. Barbara Castle, Minister of Productivity and Employment, it is not expected to be referred to the Prices and Incomes Board.

But the agreement still has to be finally agreed to by the unions, and until they do this the threat of further trouble continues to loom over the car industry.

Net effect noted

The net effect of the two settlements, say some observers, is that many unions with wage demands will push for maximum increases with minimum conditions.

Soon, they say, the government's now dented wage ceiling will be forced open.

The men seen as the most likely to do this are the engineering unions, headed by the Amalgamated Union of Engineering and Foundry Workers, with their demands for all-round increases of up to 10 percent for the low grades.

These men, say the government's critics, will readily accept the example of the last few weeks — "take industrial action and you'll get the concessions."

The first thrusts have been made. The major battle could soon open when the really big unions come into the front line. And it isn't expected that Britain and its economy can afford industrial action by the key engineering men with the first optimistic signs of a recovery being notched up.

Refugees ask Turkish asylum

By the Associated Press

Istanbul

Police report that applications for political asylum in Turkey have been received from 11 refugees from European Communist countries—seven Romanians, two East Germans, a Bulgarian, and a Soviet citizen of Armenian descent.

Soviets say trade with Peking dips

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

In the good old days of Sino-Soviet comradeship, trade between the two countries accounted for nearly one-fifth of Moscow's total foreign trade. Today that figure is down to less than 1 percent.

Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, in his review of foreign policy before the Supreme Soviet (parliament) June 27, said that Sino-Soviet trade has shrunk 95 percent since 1959.

Trade statistics published by the official journal, Foreign Trade (Vneshnyaya Torgovlya), at the end of June showed that in 1967 Sino-Soviet trade totaled 96,300,000 rubles ($106,983,000) or 0.6 percent of the total Soviet foreign trade. Moscow exchanged more goods with such small countries as Austria or Belgium than it did with its huge eastern neighbor.

Meanwhile, Moscow's trade with North Vietnam has increased, although it is still far behind American trade with South Vietnam. In 1966, Soviet-Vietnamese trade totaled 84,200,000 rubles, of which Soviet exports accounted for 61,400,000. In 1967, total turnover reached 152,000,000 rubles, of which 133,200,000 represented Soviet exports.

$1 billion a year to Hanoi?

Since in general Moscow likes to balance its trade with Communist partners, the gap between exports and imports is believed to represent the commercial-goods portion of Soviet aid to North Vietnam. Soviet military-aid figures have never been released, although there has been speculation that total Soviet aid to Hanoi is running at over $1 billion a year.

Another Communist partner receiving substantial aid from Moscow is Cuba. Total turnover between the Soviet Union and Cuba reached 842,000,000 rubles in 1967, compared with 689,000,000 rubles the previous year. The gap between exports and imports, however, declined slightly.

In 1966, Soviet exports totaled 431,900,000 rubles, and imports 257,300,000 rubles. In 1967, Soviet exports came to 506,500,000 and imports to 335,500,000. In other words, Moscow continues to subsidize the Cuban economy to the tune of around 171,000,000 rubles, despite cool political relations between the two countries.

Trade with Romania, another country with which Moscow has had political difficulties, increased slightly during 1967, although as a percentage of total Soviet trade, Romania's share declined slightly from 4.7 percent in 1966 to 4.5 percent in 1967. (Total turnover in 1966: 712,600,000 rubles; in 1967: 737,000,000 rubles.)

Soviet aid to the United Arab Republic during 1967 is reflected in figures which show that Soviet exports to that country increased from 176,800,000 rubles in 1966 to 253,200,000 rubles in 1967. U.A.R. exports to Moscow declined somewhat from 135,000,000 rubles in 1966 to 130,600,000 rubles in 1967. As in the case of North Vietnam, Soviet military aid to the U.A.R. is believed to be much higher than the aid in commercial goods shown by these figures.

Returning to Sino-Soviet trade figures, Western analysts have been surprised by the almost total disruption which the latest figures show. In general, the Soviet Union keeps trade and politics in separate compartments: It is conducting a fierce polemic against the Greek military regime, for instance, but keeps up normal trade. (Turnover in 1966: 61,300,000 rubles; in 1967: 54,400,000 rubles. Moscow exported less but imported almost the same amount in 1967 as it had done the previous year.)

The high tide in Sino-Soviet trade was reached in 1959, when Moscow exported 859,000,000 rubles worth and imported 990,300,000 rubles worth. In 1959, 19.5 percent, or nearly one-fifth of Moscow's total trade was with Peking. Sino-Soviet trade was greater than Moscow's trade with its principal European Communist partner, East Germany.

'Rock bottom' seen

By 1966, Moscow was exporting only 157,800,000 rubles worth to Peking and importing only 128,800,000 rubles worth — equivalent to 1.9 percent of total Soviet foreign trade. Many Western analysts believed that this represented something close to rock bottom for Sino-Soviet trade.

Despite their glacial political relations, the two countries are neighbors, and in certain respects the two economies complement each other. It is cheaper for Peking to buy certain goods in the Soviet Union, and vice versa.

But the 1967 figures show that trade between the two countries has declined drastically from the 1966 figures. Mr. Gromyko suggested that Peking is principally to blame.

"Everything possible is being done to prevent deterioration of state relations with China," the Soviet Foreign Minister said. "This year the Soviet Union Government presented concrete proposals to the People's Republic of China Government on questions of trade, of joint utilization of border rivers for shipping, and on some other questions. But Peking remains deaf to any initiative reflecting concern for the present and future of Soviet-Chinese relations."

Airline heads top $100,000

By the Associated Press

New York

Fourteen executives of United States airlines were paid $100,000 or more in salaries in 1967, Air Transport World magazine reports.

And salaries of $50,000 to $100,000 were received by 87 other airlines executives last year.

The top 14, according to figures filed by the carriers with the Civil Aeronautics Board, were:

F. D. Hall, president, Eastern, $151,000; D. W. Nyrop, president, Northwest, $150,000; R. E. McKaughan, Sr., chairman emeritus, Trans-Texas, $140,665; J. T. Trippe, chairman, Pan American, $128,334; C. C. Tillinghast, Jr., president, TWA, $123,450; E. J. Daly, president, World, $112,200; J. B. Franklin, president, Airlift, $110,921.

G. E. Keck, president, United, $107,500; H. E. Gray, president, Pan American, $106,667; A. D. Lewis, senior vice-president, Eastern, $105,102; T. G. Cole, senior vice-president, Eastern, $102,713; C. H. Dolson, president, Delta, $102,500; C. R. Smith, chairman, American, $100,000, and R. F. Six, president, Continental, $100,000.

Big profits attributed to auto-insurance firms

By the Associated Press

Washington

Automobile-insurance companies are making exceptional profits, contends a professor of business administration at the University of Southern California.

Citing his study of 641 corporations, 18 auto-insurance companies, and 7 multiple-line insurance companies, Dr. Richard Norgaard told a Senate antitrust and monopoly subcommittee that the "insurance companies are earning greater risk-adjusted rates of profit than 90 percent of all companies in the sample."

"The automobile companies appear to be doing slightly better than the multiple-line companies," he continued.

Dr. Norgaard said these findings "are diametrically opposed to those recently reported by the American Insurance Association" although the same basic data were used.

"The difference in results came about because of the techniques used to measure and interpret the data," he said.

Dr. Norgaard defined rate of profit "as the average annual return including interest, dividends, and security appreciation that the suppliers of capital receive divided by the initial market value of all the firm's securities."

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Sealed proposals will be received by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Bureau of Building Construction for Mass. State Project No. G59-2, Contract No. 3, Exterior Masonry Repairs, State House, Boston, Mass. in general the project includes: Repointing and recaulking the East Wing of the State House.

All bids will be received at the office of the Bureau of Building Construction, Room 2109, twenty first floor, State Office Building, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston, Mass., up later than the time and date specified below and be publicly opened and read aloud in Room 2107, May bid received after the time and date specified will not be considered.

Sealed bids for the General Contract submitted on a form furnished by the Awarding Authority will be received not later than 2:00 P.M., Eastern Standard Time or Eastern Daylight Time whichever is in effect in the Commonwealth on August 13, 1968.

Each general bid proposal must be secured by an accompanying deposit of $2,300.00 in cash or certified or treasurer's or cashier's check issued by a responsible bank or trust company payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Sealed bids for Filed Sub-Bids submitted on a form furnished by the Awarding Authority will be received not later than 12:00 Noon, Eastern Standard Time, or Eastern Daylight Time, whichever is in effect in the Commonwealth on August 6, 1968.

Each sub-bid for the trade specified below must be accompanied by a bid deposit in cash or certified or treasurer's or cashier's check issued by a responsible bank or trust company payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the amount specified for the respective sub-trades.

SECTION	SUB-TRADE	BID DEPOSITS
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All bids for this project are subject to the provisions of Mass. G. L., Chapter 30, Section 39M and Chapter 149, Section 44A to 44L inclusive. Attention is directed to the minimum wage rates to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Mass. G. L., Chapter 149, Section 26, to 27D inclusive. The awarding Authority reserves the right to waive any informalities in or to reject any and all bids if it is in the public interest so to do.

"The contract time commences immediately from the date that the executed copy of the contract is mailed to the contractor, or within such other period as the Bureau shall authorize in writing. The work shall be completed on or before 120 calendar days from said date, in case the work embraced in this contract shall not have been completed due to the failure of the contractor to complete the work, or any part of the work within the time specified, the Bureau shall recover said sum or sums of money, equal to the cost of engineering, inspection of work, and any additional and other expenses incurred, from the contractor, from the surety or from both. The amount of these deductions shall be assessed as liquidated damages, and are not to be considered as penalties."

The bidding documents may be examined at the office of the Bureau of Building Construction and copies obtained by depositing a certified treasurer's or cashier's check in the sum of $5.00 payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Refund will be made to those returning the documents in satisfactory condition on or before September 27, 1968, otherwise the deposit shall be the property of the Commonwealth. The documents may also be seen but not removed or taken out from the F. W. Dodge Co., 242 Park Sq. Building, Boston (projects in Worcester County and West thereof also at F. W. Dodge, 181 Park Avenue, West Springfield), Gainey's Construction Newsletter, 160 State Street, Boston, Master Builders Association, 39 Kingston Street, Boston, the assessors office, Bureau of Building Construction, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston, and the Administration Building office of the Institution.

BUREAU OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
By: HORACE M. CHASE, Director

July 11, 1968

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(Continued)

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The Christian Science Monitor

Eurodollars ease U.S. squeeze

BUSINESS

By David R. Francis
Business and financial correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

When the Federal Reserve System gives the nation's banking system a big bear hug, some of the bigger commercial banks now have found a way to at least delay feeling the monetary squeeze.

They borrow money from the enormous Eurodollar market.

It concerns the central bank. In the Monthly Review of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Fred H. Klopstock, manager of that bank's international research department, notes that Eurodollar borrowings have "raised important issues for monetary policy."

Eurodollars come into existence when a domestic or foreign holder of dollar-demand deposits in the United States places them on deposit in a bank outside the United States. The term also applies to the dollars that banks abroad acquire with their own or foreign currencies and then employ for placement in the money market or for loans to customers.

The Bank for International Settlements estimates Eurodollar market size at about $16 billion at the end of 1967. It was only $10 billion at the end of 1965.

Net spreads from London

The Eurodollar market is a telephone-and-telex network through which many of the world's major banks bid for and employ dollar balances to invest. It centers on London with links in several other major financial centers in Western Europe and elsewhere.

Mr. Klopstock notes that for some of the large money-market banks in the United States, Eurodollars have now become a major source of funds for loans and investments.

Overseas branches of U.S. banks became active in the Eurodollar market soon after it emerged in the late 1950's. Gradually they have become the most important participants.

"But," writes Mr. Klopstock, "only since the mid-'60's have several of the major U.S. banks employed large Euradollar balances for adjustments of their money positions in response to changing needs for funds."

By now, liabilities of American banks to their overseas branches exceed $6 billion. In certain instances, the head office's dollar liabilities to overseas branches exceed or closely approach its outstanding negotiable certificates of deposit (CDs). These CDs are a form of time deposit.

Three alternatives

Not all of the liabilities of U.S. banks to their overseas branches originate in the Eurodollar market. On the other hand, U.S. banks may use Eurodollars in other ways than those reported as liabilities to their branches.

Mr. Klopstock points out three such possibilities. They may use such balances for transfers of loans to overseas branches. They may conserve head-office resources by referring some loan demands to their branches for financing with Eurodollars. And those that have no branches overseas may sell loans to foreign banks or borrow from foreign banks directly.

The greatest merit of the Eurodollars to the U.S. banks is that, unlike domestic deposits, such borrowings aren't subject to regulatory restrictions regarding interest-rate ceilings and reserve requirements.

The overseas branches, for example, can pay interest on dollar-call deposits and on time deposits with maturities of less than 30 days. U.S. banks couldn't acquire such deposits directly from overseas depositors.

Exempt from ceilings

Nor are the Eurodollars subject to Regulation Q rate ceilings. When money-market rates here get so high as to bump against the legal ceiling for CD's and other time deposits, the banks turn to the Eurodollar market.

Finally, Eurodollar balances are not subject to the reserve requirements of the Fed or to the fees of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. In periods of tight money, the differential between Eurodollar rates and time-deposit rates in the U.S. tends to reflect this saving in costs.

Flexibility of supply

Another advantage of the Eurodollar market, Mr. Klopstock says, is its broad scope.

Eurodollar sources are diverse and widely dispersed geophysically. They include countless banks and corporations in many parts of the world. Monetary authorities and international financial institutions also play a part.

This means there is a high degree of supply flexibility in the market. Sometimes, though, there is an oversupply of Eurodollars; sometimes supply stringencies.

Banks allocate a major part of their branches' aggregate Eurodollar resources to the loan and investment transactions of the branches themselves. But this does not appear to have restricted head-office use of the market.

States Mr. Klopstock: "The head offices can almost always obtain additional balances in the market, at a price, if they are pressed for funds. The market has proved to be highly interest-rate elastic, and thus, as rates escalate, offerings rise at a very rapid pace."

Increased supply proved to be the case during the credit crunch in the summer and fall of 1966. By raising their bids, U.S. banks pulled very large additional amounts into the Eurodollar market.

What concerns the central bank is the effect of this borrowing capacity on its ability to restrain the lending power of the commercial banks when needed to cool the economy. Mr. Klopstock concluded that the Eurodollar borrowings add "a new and significant dimension" to central banking in the United States.

Simon pure

Truck trailers equipped with a movable vinyl lining from Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company can haul bulk foodstuffs such as sugar without risk of contaminating the food. Through an unloading spout, bulk products can be dumped by gravity. A porthole in the roof permits quick loading.

Unemployment rate in U.S. rises to 3.8%

Business roundup

Washington

The American unemployment rate in June spurted to 3.8 percent (seasonally adjusted) of a labor force that topped 80 million workers for the first time.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics said the increase from 3.5 percent in May meant that 3.6 million people were out of work last month, compared with 2.3 million in May.

It attributed the jump primarily to a larger-than-normal rise in the number of young people seeking work after schools closed.

Teen-agers accounted for one million of the jobless rise over May, while those 20-24 accounted for 300,000.

There was virtually no increase in the ranks of unemployed 25 or over.

Steel-import curb halted

Washington

The Senate Finance Committee has put off action indefinitely on a steel-import-quota bill.

The action is meant to give Japanese and European steel exporters time to develop their announced plans to voluntarily limit shipments to the United States.

The committee's postponement appears to halt the steel industry's drive for quotas — at least for this year. Moreover, the move portends problems for other industries' efforts to get Congress to pass import quotas.

The Senate committee decision is seen as a victory in the administration's campaign to ward off a wave of legislation to protect domestic industry, a wave that could swamp the movement toward freer world trade.

The committee conceded that a "convincing case has been made that rapid and continued growth in steel imports are creating a serious threat to our national security and the balance of payments." Steel imports are predicted to hit 16 million tons in 1968, up sharply from about 11 million tons last year.

British bank linkups hit

London

The Monopolies Commission has come out against the merger plans that would combine three British banks, Barclays, Lloyds, and Martins, into the biggest banking concern in Britain—with assets of $11.7 billion.

The commission also opposed a two-way merger of Barclays and Lloyds.

Anthony Crosland, president of the Board of Trade, told Parliament the vote against the merger was 6-4 in the commission, less than the two-thirds' majority needed to block consolidation. He said it is now up to the government to make the next move, having noted that a majority of the commission is opposed to the bank merger.

Citibank earnings record

New York

First National City Bank of New York reported record earnings of $62.5 million, or $2.33 a share, for the first six months of 1968.

Earnings were up 12.5 percent from $55.5 million and $2.08 per share in the same half of 1967.

Total assets of the bank and its wholly owned subsidiaries jumped 16 percent to $18.15 billion from $15.65 billion at the same time last year. That pushes Citibank barely ahead of Chase Manhattan Bank as New York's largest in terms of assets. Chase earlier reported assets of $18.09 billion as of June 30.

Stock-market comment

Alexander Hamilton Institute: "Evidence of underlying economic strength is provided by a high rate of new-car sales—currently running 12 percent higher than a year ago. Orders for durable goods are also up quite well."

United Business Service: "Seasonal patterns suggest strength in July and August. Beyond that, there is considerable risk of a market upset because of speculative excesses."

Compiled from the Associated Press, Reuter, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

Italian autos down

Rome

New automobiles registered in Italy in the six months ended June 30, totaled 649,590 autos, a drop of 3.37 percent from 671,558 autos registered in the like period a year earlier.

Seeing a need, supplying it builds Capitol

By the Associated Press

Bala Cynwyd, Pa.

Foresight and hindsight — coupled with a good supply of special kinds of pipes — had paid off for Herbert L. Orlowitz.

The board chairman of Capitol Pipe & Steel Products, Inc., has increased the sales of his company by 60 times in the past 10 years with those ingredients.

"I decided to set up a service center for specialty alloy piping so that a government or a company in need of not-easily-obtained stainless-steel alloys — those that are made with nickel, chrome, or molybdenum—would not have to wait months and months for delivery," said Mr. Orlowitz.

"And by stocking these valuable metals, often more costly than gold, in convenient locations where overnight deliveries could be handled if necessary, I figured industry could save millions of dollars."

Mr. Orlowitz was right. Industry saved money — and the 10-year-old Capitol Pipe made it.

Today his company has 11 district offices and 5 distribution centers in the United States, plus offices in England, Canada, and Puerto Rico.

Gross revenues the first year were $300,000. In 1967 Capitol Steel's sales were 60 times greater—$18 million.

But Mr. Orlowitz, father of four equally busy children, finds his satisfaction not only in the handsome profits but in meeting industry emergencies.

"We have the specialty pipe when no one else has it, and we can ship it anywhere, anytime," he said.

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City works for unity in schools

By Lucia Johnson
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Rochester, N.Y.

If Rochester and its suburbs worked hand in hand under a single school system, integrated schools would be a natural by-product.

So say city school officials, who add that no one community can afford the kind of education it wants for its children by itself.

Rochester's progress toward metropolitan cooperation has been checkered, however.

Communities jealously guard local school control. They are concerned at the prospect of a monolithic metropolitan school board, and educational parks which would combine primary and intermediate schools and junior and senior high schools on a single campus.

For some, "racism," a term heard not infrequently in Rochester, is a latent barrier to city-suburban teamwork.

The city's "urban-suburban" busing program is considered a first step toward creating a climate favorable to a metropolitan school system. Under it, some 850 inner-city youngsters were bused out to suburban schools this year. More than 200 children were bused fall through spring, the rest for summer schools.

Foot in door

Summer programs are considered a good foot in the door for year-round busing. Residents regard the summer programs as temporary. They don't feel they are a permanent threat. Gradually, they adjust to integration.

So goes the theory. And officials can point to some successes.

The upper-middle-class suburb of Brighton, for instance, has bused in a small but growing number of Negro youngsters for summer programs since 1964. In February, 1967, it accepted 57 Negro students for the regular school year.

Penfield—which has accepted Negroes for its summer program since 1966—and Pittsford, two affluent suburbs, have each agreed to bus in 50 Negro youngsters this fall. This supports a resolution made this spring by Rochester's 17 suburban superintendents that each suburb bus in from 25 to 50 Negroes. The state has agreed to reimburse the schools $1,300 per child.

But so far, only Penfield and Pittsford have voted yes. Although the suburb of Greece has agreed to a summer program with Rochester, it rejected the year-round proposal.

Most of the other suburbs, it is felt, are simply stalling. Some officials are just as glad. A big debate about the merits of busing in 25 children, they say, would appear patronizing to the black community and could stir up their resentment.

The most glaring setback to metropolitan cooperation, however, is the near-failure of the busing program in West Irondequoit, the community which ironically pioneered in year-round urban-suburban busing back in 1965.

A new majority of antibusing school-board members here came close to ending the program this spring. A last-minute compromise salvaged half of it. In the fall, 12—instead of the usual 25—Negro first graders will be bused in. The 63 Negroes already in the system, which has a total enrollment of some 5,000, will continue to be bused.

What happened here is considered typical of how deep resistance to integration can go.

Citizens, asserting they didn't have a chance to vote directly on their school board's 1965 decision to launch the busing program, unsuccessfully contested the board's action in court. Since then, they have slowly voted four pro-busing members out of office.

"When people keep saying for three years they don't like what their board did, it becomes a mask for many things—fear, prejudice," says Mrs. Karl Warner, president of the West Irondequoit School Board and one of the original pro-busing members.

Why did the board launch the program in the first place?

"We felt we were racially imbalanced in reverse. Here, the white child was the segregated child," says Mrs. Warner. "We felt busing was absolutely essential for preparing the next generation for living in a multiracial world."

While city school officials agree with the rationale—that the white child needs the contact with the Negro child—some also say that the program here smacked of exploiting the inner-city youngsters.

"When West Irondequoit asked us for 25 Negro children, they made it plain they wanted them, not to help the inner-city kids, but to help their own children," says one city school official.

The bused children, from a middle-class Negro school, are screened closely for the program and are generally above average.

While suburbs are struggling with busing, Herman R. Goldberg, Rochester Superintendent of Schools, is edging toward what could become an educational park within the city. City parkland has been purchased for a new intermediate school. Together with a neighborhood primary school, it will replace an inner-city elementary school when it is phased out, probably within the next two years.

One official cautiously described the "neutral site" for the intermediate school.

"It will be away from a ghetto area and not quite in a white area. And some of the kids—black and white—just won't quite be able to make it on foot."

The site is also near Brighton, hopefully to encourage the reverse busing of suburban children.

Mr. Goldberg is careful to point out that Rochester is so compact it may not need educational parks—perhaps just the breakdown of elementary schools into primary and intermediate schools.

Last of a series on school integration in a northern city.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Vote hustler

Rep. Rogers C. B. Morton (R) of Maryland poses with oversized photo of Richard M. Nixon at a New York press conference. Mr. Morton, newly named floor manager for Mr. Nixon at the Republican convention, foresees victory "on an early ballot," but denies a Nixon nomination is "locked up."

Study finds Boston stodgy for tourists

By John Owen
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

"Stodgy" is the word used by Philip T. Crotty Jr. to describe the image Boston has in the mind of the tourist.

Mr. Crotty, associate director of the Center for Management Development at Northeastern University, has been involved in an 18-month study of recreation, tourism, and vacationing in eastern Massachusetts.

The findings of the study, published in a 418-page report, say that the public image of Boston needs to be enlivened with "a new, youthful vigor to balance the well-established image of the old and historic."

Boston's image could be brightened with a Disneyland-type attraction and added night life, according to members of the study group.

Historic sites are the most-liked attractions in Boston, says the study.

But, oh, the traffic!

Other things that rate high with visitors are Boston's cultural attractions, its restaurants, its people, and shops.

The tourists' biggest complaint is Boston traffic.

"They regarded transportation in Boston as a horror," says Mr. Crotty.

Traffic snarls, lack of traffic signs, "its grossly inadequate parking facilities, its narrow unnavigable streets" are negative aspects cited in the study.

Traffic problems, however, are not alone on the visitor's list of dislikes. The study says, "According to one survey, our fair city's second biggest bane in the minds of visitors is its squalor — its filthy streets, its slums, the air of decay that hangs over many of its sections."

"It's a dirty city, and we've come to accept this," says Mr. Crotty.

Repeat visits planned

But the city's failings are not enough to keep most tourists away. The report says, "Over 50 percent of the visitors who came for pleasure intended to visit Greater Boston again within the next year."

The study was prepared by Northeastern University for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts under a federal grant from the Office of Housing and Urban Development. The Management Institute of the College of Business Administration at the university conducted the study.

The report recommends that recreation, tourism, and vacationing in Massachusetts be looked upon as a vital economic unit. James S. Hekimian, dean of the College of Business Administration at Northeastern University, says the recreation-tourist industry is big business in eastern Massachusetts. He says it accounts for at least $1 billion a year with employment for a quarter-million people.

Expansion suggested

The report says that spending for recreation is growing at a national rate of 20 percent a year. In eastern Massachusetts the rate is "a tortoise-like 4.5 percent."

The study group suggests that the Governor's Advisory Committee on Vacation Travel be expanded to include representatives from public agencies and private businesses directly concerned with visitors.

Other recommendations call for Fenway Park and Boston Garden to be replaced. The report suggests beautification of popular tourist driving routes. Also special bus routes by the Masachusetts Bay Transportation Authority could feature tourist services such as literature and commentary on the highlights of the trip. The need for at least one new hotel in Boston was cited.

Recommendations also called for the building of an opera house and a ballet theater, an increase in repertory companies, and expansion of museums of science, art, and industry.

Theodore W. Schulenberg, commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Commerce, calls the report a milestone. He said his department expects to use the findings of the study.

Ban on Wallace deals sifted

By the Associated Press

Washington

Democratic national chairman John M. Bailey said there is "some merit" in a suggestion that the major parties get together to bar any deal with George Wallace in case neither Republican nor Democratic ticket wins an electoral majority for president.

In that situation the way would be open for bargaining to throw any electoral votes won by Mr. Wallace, as third-party candidate, to one or the other of the big rivals. Or if the presidential election went into the House of Representatives, the selection could be subject to bargaining there.

One suggestion that has been advanced is agreement between the Republicans and Democrats to back in the House the major party ticket that won the bigger popular vote.

"I think there is some merit to it, but it would have to be a broad-based agreement," Mr. Bailey told newsmen.

Such an arrangement could not just be worked out between the Democratic and Republican national chairmen, he said, but would have to involve at least the candidates and the leadership of the House.

Mr. Bailey also indicated he thinks Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy has no justification for his contention that convention arrangements are being stacked in favor of Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey. But he said any alienation of McCarthy supporters could damage the Democrats in November.

On the other hand he said a Republican nomination for former Vice-President Richard M. Nixon could be "very helpful" in unifying the Democrats.

Accenting the South

Yankee trades 'tomahtoes' for 'maters'

By Robert P. Hey
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta

One of the joys of a New Englander transferred to the Deep South is the chance to learn about a new region from talks with Southerners.

One of the problems is that you can't understand what they're saying.

Ears used to tuning in on clipped twangs of backwoods New England need to do an acoustical flip-flop. Countrified New Englanders swallow their vowels, and spit out an unending stream of consonants (when you can get them to talk at all).

Southerners do it the other way 'round, producing a syrupy mixture of vowels with a distinguishable consonant every other breath.

But there's more to this regional communication gap than the standard "y'all" and how's-that-again phrases like "ah'm ov'ah hy'uh." Its a mix of pronunciation and nicknames.

An accent? Nonsense

I went into a little grocery store the other day in search of "to-mah-toes," as I clearly told the clerk. No response, other than knitted brows. "You know," I ventured helpfully, "they're round and red, dangle from vines, and often wind up on supermarket shelves looking like yellow-green golf balls."

You don't say!

"Just cain't understand those furr-l-ners"

"Maters!" he glowed, and produced some.

That incident illustrates one thing I just can't figure out—why some Southerners don't understand what I'm saying. It can't be that I have an accent; after all, I lived all those years in New England and no one there ever said I had one. And everybody always understood about "to-mah-toes" and other things.

It's best, I suppose, for the beginning Southerner to do what I did—start out in a big city like Atlanta. Right away I understood quite a few people here, and with the aid of judicious hand signals could buy all the necessities of life.

Maybe that's because Atlantans are sophisticated enough to have had plenty of experience dealing with people who talk like me. Then again, maybe it's because they're mostly ex-Northerners themselves.

Situation improves

Anyway, when your confidence is pretty well built up, try the rural hamlet. I sidled up to half a dozen men in one shortly after having come South, looking for a representative quote. I never did get it—couldn't decipher enough of what anybody was saying.

Maybe the problem was mutual. After asking my name three times, one elderly fellow shrugged his shoulders in defeat and reentered the conversation.

If you want a real challenge, try tiny towns in the mountainous South—in northern Georgia, for example. When Southern drawl and mountain twang combine the result is beyond description. Or comprehension.

Things are much better for me now; Southerners and I understand each other most all the time. Yet, I can't help but wonder if it's anything like learning to communicate with a Frenchman in his native tongue.

Someone once said you go through three stages. In the first, he knows you can scarcely understand a word of French and talks entirely in homonyms punctuated with gestures.

In the second, he thinks you know a little so enlarges the vocabulary but keeps his speed down to 30 percent of normal. Like as not, you do understand.

Still out of place

Then comes Stage 3, and instant disillusionment. He thinks you really know French and accelerates in one lightning burst to 100 percent speed—and you're lost completely.

(There may also be a Stage 4 in which the American actually does understand, but I wouldn't know. Every time I talk with a Frenchman I'm either in Stage 1 or 3.)

But about this communication between New Englanders and Southerners: I hope I'm in Stage 4—not 2.

Of course, this sectional dialect business is scarcely limited to New England and the South. I recall a summer spent in Chicago during college days. Because of my alleged accent, in some circles I was regarded as a vocal oddity, much like a talking parrot. (Though there was a modest difference in vocabulary.)

For my part, of course, I noticed immediately the flat Midwestern accent.

Some people actually make it a hobby to tell where you were reared simply from your accent. "Kansas!" screamed a matronly woman the other day after I had said: "Pleased to meet you." My surprise was nothing compared to hers; I'm a native Rhode Islander.

A lot of other people come closer. "Everybody has an accent of some kind," they say, "whether he's from Chicago, Birmingham, Boston, or San Francisco."

I see their point. I've begun to recognize quite a few accents. I've even discovered that some New Englanders have one kind of accent or other.

Isn't it strange that I don't?

Navy version of F-111 sidetracked by Congress

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Navy version of the controversial swing-wing F-111 jet fighter-bomber has been all but junked by Congress in favor of a lighter, more maneuverable plane.

The House Armed Services Committee—approving a $21 billion defense procurement bill last week—agreed to the Senate's cut of all current funds for the plane, the F-111B. The full House is virtually certain to concur.

"Although the Air Force version of this plane, the F-111A, appears to be satisfactory," said Rep. L. Mendel Rivers (D) of South Carolina, chairman of the House committee, "it is obvious that the attempt at commonality between the Air Force and Navy versions has failed.

"We are now looking to a new lighter aircraft that will have the capability the Navy needs," Mr. Rivers said: "It is presently designated the VFX-1."

Weight criticized

The chief complaint of Navy brass has been that the plane is too heavy for aircraft carrier use.

Former Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara fought for the common basic plane, originally known as the TFX, over strong opposition from military officials. He said the common use could save $1 billion in development costs.

The Defense Department has asked $425 million for eight production versions of the Navy F-111B and 60 Phoenix missiles.

The House committee approved $170 million for development of the VFX-1, including $100 million originally intended for the F-111B. The Senate also approved $170 million for the VFX-1.

Vietnam missions flown

Air Force F-111A fighter-bombers have already been used in Vietnam but have flown no announced combat missions since the last of three crashes. The Air Force claims the planes have not been grounded.

The House committee cut $748 million from the $22 billion authorization requested by the Pentagon for military hardware and research and development.

The committee refused to provide $183.6 million requested for four Fast Deployment Logistic ships, "floating warehouses," and $221 million for a still-undesigned destroyer.

In a related action, the House and Senate quickly approved and sent to President Johnson a compromise $9 billion supplemental appropriations bill, including $6 billion for the Vietnam war.

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Captain tells saga of sleeping ships of Suisun Bay

By John Arms

San Francisco

FAMILY FEATURES

In San Francisco Bay the water traffic is churning in and out most of the time. Surging cargo ships, liners, pleasure craft, and other boats continually stir and agitate the bay, laying down their fine bubbly wakes and creating a bustling, purposeful atmosphere.

Twenty miles north of the city in a shallow backwater bay called the Suisun, things are quite different. Here, in these undisturbed waters, 255 ships that once took part in the rushing activity around the Golden Gate have retired from it all.

They compose one of seven "mothball," or reserve fleets maintained by the United States Maritime Service. Yet many of the vessels have served in the Vietnam war, as well as in World War II for which they were originally built.

Today they are corralled in long rows of 30, held together by strong cables. "Fenders," or bumpers that look like immense orange crates, keep them slightly apart and prevent their buffeting or scraping each other.

Away from the action in San Francisco's hustling port, these ships are marking time, waiting to be called out of retirement for any emergency. About six are fitted out each month and sent from their reposeful haven in the Suisun to Vietnam. Or they are commandeered for some special mission.

It's a job keeping the fleet shipshape and free of corrosion and rust. Some 120 men under the command of Capt. G. S. Phebus see to this. During a talk with the captain recently, he outlined the process.

"Every two years we waterblast the hulls and superstructures with high-pressure hoses. This peels away aging coats of protective paint and accumulated grime. Then we spray everything, even porthole windows, with a fresh layer of gray paint. It's a special paint, thick and rubbery, and when we finish, the vessels have a sheathing that defies weathering."

Captain Phebus went on. "Every six months a 12-man crew boards each ship to take a look around. They inspect the preservative to see that it's holding up, and they turn over the engines a part revolution with compressed air so that no flat spots develop. When a ship joins our phantom fleet, we flood its engines with oil, so the maintenance is pretty simple there.

"Inside, we use two methods of preservation. Either we apply some of our gray paint to certain exposed areas, or we seal off the compartments and dehumidify them by circulating and drying the air. This last process is preferred because dehumidified ships," the captain explained, "can be activated a lot faster. There's less cleaning to do this way, and such materials as ropes and linens can be left aboard. Without dehumidification, they would decay pretty fast."

Captain Phebus says that it costs over $1,000,000 a year to maintain his immobilized fleet, but it's worth it. Today it can cost nearly 10 times that amount to build only one new cargo ship. For that amount the Maritime Administration can keep hundreds of ships in reserve for up to 10 years.

Of course, the older vessels cannot match the capacities of greatly improved modern ships. But when one of them is capable of doing a given job, a shipyard can make it ready for sea in 20 days, and for comparatively little money. It costs less than 5 percent of the price of a brand new vessel to completely revive one of the captain's sleeping ships and send it back to rejoin the bustling traffic of San Francisco Bay.

By John Arms

'Mothball fleet'

These hulking ships wait quietly in the untroubled waters of Suisun Bay. They are retired vessels, but they are shipshape in case they are needed for duty.

Study of bat radar inspires ultrasonic aid for sightless

Sonic aid

This flashlightlike device is being tested to put radar to work for the blind. Different sounds indicate surfaces and distances, warning the user about the terrain he will encounter. It has a range of about seven feet.

By Melita Knowles

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The outcome of a professor's stumble over rocks in a dark cave with bats flying all round his head is bringing aid to sightless people the world over.

The incident led directly to the invention of an ultrasonic aid for the blind which is currently being field tested in 25 countries. It is a flashlightlike device which detects and converts light directly into sound, based on the mechanism which guides the bat's evading action.

The stumbling professor was Dr. Leslie Kay, then head of the electrical-engineering department at Birmingham University.

His thoughts when he splashed in the cave ran like this:

"Why do I bump into obstacles in the dark while the bats skim round skillfully evading any hard object?"

The bats are nocturnal animals and live mainly in caverns. Was it their eyes which could see in the dark? He covered the bat's eyes in a laboratory experiment. It made no difference.

Their ears? With these covered, the poor bat was in real trouble. He was as clumsy as the professor.

In assessing his findings Dr. Kay felt he was onto something which might be of inestimable help to sightless people. Fish also, he recalled, have a built-in radar system.

After eight years of research and test, the device emerges as a hand-held, battery-operated aid, resembling a flashlight with a beam of ultrasonic energy. This enables the user to assess the shape and even the texture of objects up to 20 feet distant, because they are translated into an audio signal of varying pitch.

The device gives at least a seven-foot warning of obstacles, whereas a white cane held in the hand gives only a three-foot warning.

For the past 18 months Ernest Benham, who lost his sight in service with the Merchant Navy during World War II, has been carrying out practical tests in training for the use of various prototypes as they have been produced by the manufacturers, Ultra Electronics, Ltd., of London. The work was sponsored by St. Dunstan's (British Society for the care of War Blind) and the National Research Development Corporation (a government department).

Mr. Benham demonstrated how he could walk around his home holding the device in his hand, avoiding obstacles and even picking out the keyhole on a door which he wanted to unlock.

"Sightless people above all else want to be independent," Mr. Benham said, "and this certainly helps them, but of course they must be mobile."

The difficulty is that many people lose their sight late in life and find it hard to concentrate on translating the signals. They also need good hearing. For these reasons St. Dunstan's and the Royal National Institute for the Blind feel that more tests on training and usage are necessary before the device can be widely recommended. They still regard it as "experimental."

"Does it take long to recognize the different pitches and what they mean?" I asked Mr. Benham.

"See how long it takes you," he said, and handed me the instrument.

I placed the piece of plastic wire so that the disk covered the ear and switched on the knurled plastic knob. Holding it in my hand I pointed the nosepiece toward the door. There was a woolly, high-pitched bleep. This meant the surface was far away. In other words the door was open and it was safe to go through.

Turning in the hall, the "flashlight" shone onto the front door. The instrument produced a clear low tone. A warning. An object was barring the way, i.e., the door was shut.

To find the keyhole the instrument was pointed at the likely place. When the beam hit the metal the tone of the signal changed again.

When the door was opened I turned the instrument upside down to detect the step. There was a slight lowering of pitch but I had to concentrate very hard to detect it. In the garden outside the instrument emitted a woolly, high-pitched bleep again which meant the way ahead was clear and I could proceed through the garden gate.

How about crossing the road? Here Mr. Benham warned it was still safer to use the folding white cane. This alerted the passing motorist, or fellow pedestrian, and ensured more protection from moving objects.

"The important thing," Mr. Benham said, "is not to get too interested in some object so that you lose concentration and forget to 'look down' for a curb." After a time, however, he says, the reading of the signals becomes automatic.

The instrument has been given worldwide trials, since the first unit was handed over to St. Dunstan's in January, 1965.

During the development period, orders were received from blind organizations in a total of 22 overseas countries including the United States, the Soviet Union, Iceland, South Africa, and Mexico.

In June, 1966, St. Dunstan's called an International Conference attended by representatives of many of the societies taking part in the trials.

From the papers read and reports subsequently received, it was evident the sonic aid could help blind people. Wider use of the aid was recommended so that still further information could be gleaned.

Ultra Electronics went into quantity production incorporating recommended new features. The most important was a rechargeable battery in the torch unit, doing away with the dry battery and power cable.

As a result of information fed back from countries throughout the world a complete sonic-aid package was prepared comprising the following:

Torch unit complete with rechargeable battery; spare rechargeable battery; earpiece and clip fitted with cord and miniature jack plug; extension lead to allow the use of an external 12V. dry battery when recharging facilities not available; leather carrying case into which the first four items could be fitted; battery charger to recharge one battery in the unit, or in clips fitted to the top of the charger, or both batteries simultaneously, and leather case to carry the charger.

This package is available at a cost of £70 ($168) net f.o.b. London.

Quotation for today

Who climbs with toil,
wheresoe'er,
Shall find wings waiting
there.

—H. C. BEECHING

A verse for today...

Better is a handful with quietness, than both the hands full with travail and vexation of spirit.

—ECCL. 4:6

The Christian Science Monitor

"I didn't get the job of assistant manager; but they did give me a telephone with a hold button!"

Women Marines stamp

To be issued July 26

Weekly stamp column

United States Postmaster General W. Marvin Watson has made public the design of a postal card that salutes the United States Women Marines on their 25th anniversary of service.

The 5-cent card will be issued with first-day ceremonies July 26 in San Francisco during the 5th biennial convention of the Women Marines Association.

Assistant Postmaster General Ralph W. Nicholson will represent the Post Office Department at the ceremonies.

The vertical design shows a modern woman marine in her green uniform. Red merges into the green in the background. Across the top in red Gothic capitals is "Women Marines," vertical left in the same color and type style is "25th Anniversary." Across the bottom in green Gothic capitals is "U.S. Postage." Upper left in white is "1943-1968." The denomination, "5c" appears lower left in brown.

The design was created by Muriel R. Chamberlain, chief of the art section of the Government Printing Office. Miss Chamberlain also designed the airmail postal card that was issued in March.

Forty million cards will be printed by offset by the Government Printing Office.

Collectors desiring first-day cancellations may submit orders to the Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif. 94101, plainly indicating the full name and address, including Zip code, with remittance to cover the cost, which is 5 cents. The outside envelope to the Postmaster should be endorsed "First Day Cancellations 5-cent Women Marines Postal Card." Orders must be postmarked no later than July 26.

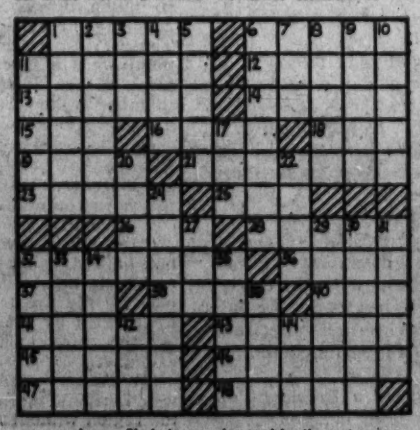
Daily crossword puzzle

Across

1. Soap in flakes
6. Closet
11. Evening party
12. Lariat
13. Acclaim
14. Cherub
15. Anay
16. Salver
18. Hindrance
19. Defendant in law
21. Stage setting
23. Picture stand
25. Generation
26. Old card game
28. Strains
32. Scoundrel
36. Proclamation
37. Prior to
38. Imperfection
40. Square measure
41. Evade
43. Modest
45. Fury
46. Porter
47. Blinds, as hawks
48. Bib. witch's home

Down

1. Part of the eye
2. Opening
3. Bib. character
4. Insect
5. Diviners
6. Devotionals
7. Japanese coin
8. American symbol
9. Range animal
10. Piquant
11. Scanty
17. Particle
20. Retail
22. Stone of true luster
24. Sport shoes
27. Petroleum
29. Failure
30. Person of violent temper
31. Macerate
32. Hindu Scriptures
33. Violet ketone
34. Shelf
35. Mother-of-pearl
39. At what time
42. Set
44. Compute



Answer Block Appears Among Advertisements

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Editorials

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Commentary

Thursday, July 11, 1968

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Humphrey and the polls

The widening view that "the politicians are for Humphrey but the people are for McCarthy" has just received a severe jolt. If the latest Louis Harris survey among Democrats is right, the "people" as well as the politicians show substantially greater support for the Vice-President than they do for the Minnesota Senator.

Admittedly, this finding is paradoxical in view of the primary outcomes this spring. For these repeatedly showed Senator McCarthy far and away a greater favorite with those who voted than Hubert Humphrey. Perhaps the answer to this paradox lies in that phrase "those who voted," since, for example, only about 20 percent of the registered Democrats in New York State (where Senator McCarthy is deemed to have scored his greatest victory) bothered to vote. And since the Senator's followers are known to be highly motivated, the primary may have pulled out an unusually high percentage of pro-McCarthylings. The polls, on the other hand, may fish with a wider net.

Again paradoxically, the Humphrey support is strongest among those groups which many have supposed would be most opposed to him. Thus he finds his greatest strength among Jewish voters, whereas this group is known to contain a strong percentage of anti-Vietnam war protesters, who might consequently be thought to be prime McCarthy prospects.

Second in the Vice-President's list stand the blacks who prefer him over Senator McCarthy by the overwhelming margin of 4½-to-1.

That religion does not play a determinant role in the Democrats' present choice is shown by the fact that more Roman Catholics support Protestant Humphrey than Catholic McCarthy, whereas more Protestants support the latter than the former.

The great question during the remaining seven weeks before the Democratic convention is whether Senator McCarthy can continue to close the gap between those who support him and those who like the Vice-President better. Between late May and (presumably) late June the Humphrey preference percentage dropped from 49 to 48 percent, whereas the McCarthy preference percentage rose from 37 to 40.

Were such a shift to continue, each would come up to the end of August with exactly the same preference percentage. While this would be a cap on Senator McCarthy's remarkable performance, it is doubtful if it would persuade the party politicians to alter their apparent intention of nominating the Vice-President. In any event, polls and primaries give each man's supporters powerful arguments to brandish.

More straws in the wind

For the past couple of years or more, there has been intermittent talk about the need for a coalition government in South Vietnam — and more particularly one in which the political arm of the Communist movement, the National Liberation Front (NLF) might participate. But understandably such talk has tended to scare many Vietnamese and non-Vietnamese alike.

Yet accommodation does not have to be a coalition in which the NLF is given ministerial posts. Recognizing perhaps that they will have to settle for less than this if agreement in Paris is to be reached, the Communists have been pushing since the beginning of the year another organization, the Vietnam Alliance of Nationalist, Democratic and Peace Forces (VANDPF). By common consent, many prominent South Vietnamese in the VANDPF are known non-Communists. One South Vietnamese journalist has described its national committee as made up from "a Who's Who of the bourgeoisie and the intellectual elite of the South." On the other hand, it would probably be fair to say that even if these people are non-Communists, the Communists are seeking to use them for Communist ends.

But cannot a case be made for the Saigon government's making an effort to use these people, too? Certainly it would demand use of a cautious, if not a long spoon. From the South, interestingly, come reports indicating that kite after kite is being flown in this direction. Paradoxically the first was launched from United States soil by then Minister of State Phan Quang Dan. His wondering out loud about the value of contacts with the other side cost him his job because of the outcry from hardliners at home. Hardliners shouted down Premier Tran Van Huong in the National Assembly when he seemed to be edging along the same path.

But now, more remarkably, the Saigon Daily News has advocated secret contacts with the NLF to try to wean it from control by the North. A hard task — but Southern regionalism (as opposed to Northern regionalism) might have a role to play in hammering out a satisfactory compromise.

Climate foremost

Federal District Judge Julius J. Hoffman, in ruling on the first school desegregation suit filed by the government in the North, has sided with the main current of intelligent public opinion. He ordered the South Holland, Ill., school board to desegregate the faculties and student bodies of its six elementary schools — four all white and two 99 percent black — and to rectify discrimination in busing policies and school site decisions.

Few would argue that Judge Hoffman's ruling against manipulation of a minority's educational interests is not constructive. But at the same time it should be kept in mind that facilities alone, the color of faculty alone, student racial mix alone are not the factors that educate a child. Most important is a climate of reasonableness, intelligence, and expectation.

To this end the South Holland ruling, and those likely to follow it, will help ultimately to relieve the atmosphere of resentment and manipulation felt by the minorities involved.

The Coleman report in 1966 made a study of the gap between educational achievement of urban black children and urban white children. It showed statistically what was already suspected, that the average black child started out in school already several months behind the average white, and that the gap widened until in the 12th grade the average black was from three to six years behind his white counterpart depending upon the school.

But at the same time the Coleman report pointed up the urgency of the urban black education issue, it found that such factors as school plant, student-teacher ratio, teacher degree levels made little difference.

None of this is to say that inequities in school plants, or racial gerrymandering of school districts should not be ruled out. Yet with the interests of the children foremost in thought, should not parents, school administrations, and faculties proceed with the utmost speed to the most important stage of all: the relaxation of tensions and the establishment of an intelligent learning climate?

Why a chief retires

The ordeal of Lyndon B. Johnson helps us to understand the burden of the American presidency. The weight of decision, for instance, which presses in upon the White House occupant. And the very wear and tear of existence at this peak of persuasion and high policy.

Two situations provided the clincher which decided President Johnson not to stand for reelection, according to Drew Pearson writing in Look magazine. One was the unhappiness of his daughter Lynda, with her Marine husband going off to war and her question as to "why we have to fight over there when so many people are opposed to the war." This brought home, personally, the unpopularity of the conflict. The President already had concluded that he could do better at peace-making if he bowed out.

The second factor was, very simply, the question whether he would be able to finish out another term and retire, as Lady Bird and the whole family wished, to some years of quiet enjoyment at the Texas ranch. There is no reason to question this account. And so we are reminded that presidents, after all, are human. And that being President of the United States, and custodian of the nuclear arsenal, and Commander in Chief of the armed forces in Vietnam, and chief determiner of economic policy and boom and recession, and persuader extraordinary to Congress, and expounder of national morality and racial harmony, is not all fun and games.

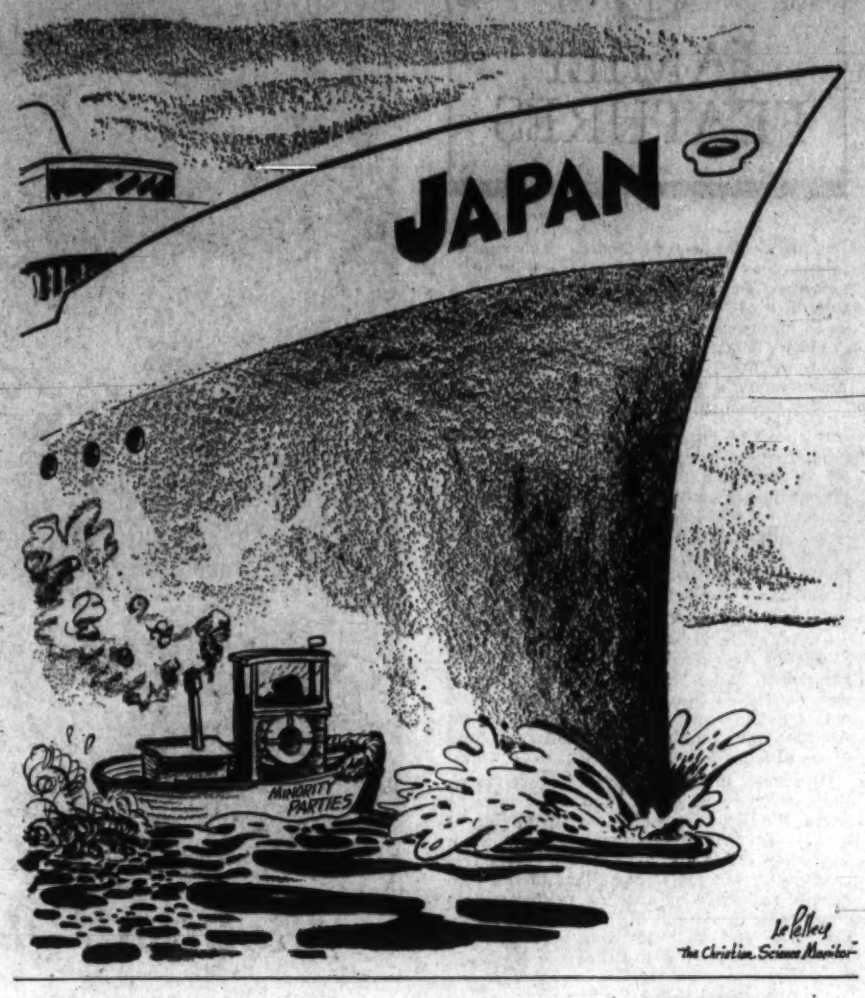
We acquire also a further perspective on the complexity of this 36th President of the United States, his combination of courage, wiliness, homespun shrewdness, governmental experience, sentimentality, and determination to leave a mark on history.

The President has already managed to commit the country a considerable distance down the future.

His Supreme Court nominations will keep the high tribunal moving in a liberal direction. His tax increase suggests more months of national prosperity. He is inaugurating the first major arms-control discussions with Moscow in a very long while, and one of these days may conclude that a "summit meeting" with the Soviet leaders is in order. He has visited El Salvador. He is keeping close but quiet tabs on the prospects of his favorite candidate, Hubert Humphrey.

Rather busy times for a President en route to retirement.

The tug



Year of vice-presidents

State of the nations

By Joseph C. Harsch

Washington

Not before in the entire history of the United States has there been a presidential year like this one in which the exciting question was not the nomination for the presidency, but the nomination for the vice-presidency.

Granted, 1968 is a year of such fabulous uncertainty that nothing said or concluded today will necessarily stand up for even 48 hours.

But, as of the moment, it is as reasonable a certainty as anything in this extraordinary year can be that the Republicans will nominate Richard Milhous Nixon and the Democrats will "retaliate" by nominating Hubert Horatio Humphrey.

Prisoners

And what happens then?

Neither Mr. Nixon nor Mr. Humphrey has yet "set the prairies on fire" with splendid or imaginative concepts for a better future for the "great republic." Mr. Nixon is the candidate of "unity" in the Republican Party. Mr. Humphrey is the candidate of "happiness" in the Democratic Party.

Mr. Humphrey is the prisoner of his present "situation." He is a "Vice-President to Lyndon Johnson." And nothing he can say about what he may do when he becomes "captain" of the team can "liberate" him from his present situation.

Such chances are remote also for Mr. Nixon. True, he also is a prisoner of existing circumstances. He cannot be a "captain" unless or until he also has his own nomination safely achieved. But to do that he must remain more popular with the right-wing of the party than Ronald Reagan (or George Wallace?).

Uncomplicated choice

If Hubert Humphrey is the prisoner of Lyndon Johnson, then Richard Nixon is to almost precisely the same degree the prisoner of Barry Goldwater.

And there is fairly conclusive evidence that the United States of 1968 is in no mood to wish for its next presidency either Lyndon B. Johnson or Barry Goldwater. It wants something new, and different. And it is not easy to make a convincing case that Messrs. Humphrey and Nixon are truly "different."

So we come down at this stage of the campaign to the proposition that a choice between Nixon and Humphrey would, other things being equal, produce an apathetic electorate.

That brings us to the vice-presidency.

If Hubert Humphrey could persuade Edward Kennedy to take second place on his ticket, "other things" would dramatically cease to be equal.

And if Richard Nixon could persuade either Nelson Rockefeller, or George Romney, to take second place on his ticket, "other things" would also be different.

Certainly it is not yet certain that Humphrey and Nixon will be the major candidates. But the most likely prospect is that they will be. And if they are, and if the normal practice is then observed of nominating nonentities as vice-presidents—anything can happen.

A simple, straight, uncomplicated choice between Richard Nixon and Hubert Humphrey could well produce the most unexciting (and narrow) contest in American presidential history.

Marginal importance

But the uncertainty, and the narrowness of the outcome, could be drastically altered by the choices for vice-president. A Humphrey-Kennedy ticket would have more than double the power of a Humphrey-X ticket. And of course a Nixon-Rockefeller ticket would have three or four times the power of a Nixon-X ticket.

Sometimes in American political history the choice of a vice-presidential nominee has been of marginal importance. It is a respectable proposition that Lyndon Johnson made the decisive difference for the Democrats in 1960. It is difficult to think of any other case where the identity of the vice-presidential candidate affected the votes of more than some single state.

But in 1968, for the first time in United States political history, the outcome of the election could turn decisively on the choice of the two parties for vice-presidential candidates.

Which is, of course, the one remaining reason for a lot of people (including newsmen) taking the trouble to go to Miami and/or Chicago.

A reader writes

Olympic Park

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In his interesting series on our national parks, Robert Cahn mentioned the Olympic Park in Washington. Having visited there, I should like to comment.

In the past year I have talked with several well-informed persons who agreed that it was a mistake to have made the park so large—896,509 acres—and to have taken in so much timber land, and farming and ranching areas in the lower elevations. These critics were not lumbermen. Among them were a professional forester, an official of the Interior Department and a member of the Sierra Club. The reasons included the following:

(1) An estimated 30 billion feet of merchantable timber could have been harvested and salvaged under U.S. Forest Service, which was administering the forests, without detracting from scenic values.

(2) As it is now, a serious, ever-growing fire hazard exists because of fallen trees and underbrush. This hazard is increased because the fire trails and roads formerly maintained by the Forest Service are now for the most part overgrown and barricaded.

(3) Access roads in the lower regions would permit many more visitors to enjoy the region without interfering with hikers in the higher mountains. While a very small percentage of people like to hike, the great majority do not prefer this type of recreation. It is estimated that less than 5 percent of this vast area is visited by vacationers.

(4) Farms and ranches in the lower elevations should not have been included in the park. Efforts of pioneer settlers to get their places out of the Olympic Park have not been successful, although local park administrators have agreed that they should not have been taken in.

Unfortunately, the opinions of those who are close to the situation and who have first-hand knowledge seem to carry little weight because members of Congress hesitate to oppose multitudes of organized well-meaning but uninformed citizens who have a superficial viewpoint, based on such vague phrases as "we must preserve this pristine beauty for the nature lover."

It is true that wilderness areas and regions of unusual interest and beauty should be preserved but it is also true that a balanced, wise policy should be followed. Anyone familiar with the Olympics knows such a policy was not adopted there and that the time has come to take a second look.

Florence, Ore. **John S. Parker**

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made.

Dispatch from the farm

Seekers of serenity

By John Gould

Lisbon Falls, Maine

Years ago there used to be a big industrialist in Connecticut named Hazen W. Spitalney. He made a dozen different devices, and after he had toiled with the vicissitudes of business a certain length of time he liked to get away from it all, and he had a retreat up in Maine.

It was a tight log cabin he had hired a couple of woodsmen to put up for him, and it sat about halfway up North New Portland Mountain, so he could look off. Unlike most rural retreats in those days it was winterized, and Mr. Spitalney used to arrive to enjoy it at odd and random times, depending on his mood. He would drive up full of the problems of a tycoon, and after he had built himself a good supper and enjoyed an evening before the roaring hearth he would begin to believe that Connecticut wasn't all bad and he'd go home rejuvenated and eager.

Well, one late fall afternoon, when there was already snow on Mount North New Portland and the Carrabasset River was showing some ice, he came along as was his wont, and he drove across the bridge. He looked down off the bridge and he saw a small boy out on the skim of ice just below, right above the rapids, and Mr. Spitalney remarked to himself that it wasn't the very best place a little boy might play. And then he was horrified to see the little fellow slip on the ice and plunge into the seething tide.

Mr. Spitalney cut his motor, jerked on the handbrake, and ripped out of his automobile and down over the river bank. He grabbed up a pole or a limb of some sort that providently chanced to lie handy in his haste, and when he came to the lower end of the rips he found this to be just what he needed. He snagged it into the youngster's clothing and most neatly effected a rescue just in the nick of time. As he came lugging the lad up the banking a few folks from the village arrived, and they said they knew who the little boy was and they would take care of him. Mr. Spitalney got back in his automobile and drove on up the mountain to his cabin.

Well, sir—he had his supper and he had a big fire going, and he was sitting there in monstrous content thinking how pleasantly far away from Connecticut he was, and there came a tap at his door. He opened it, and found a man and a woman standing there in the dark, and the woman spoke:

"You the man was down on the North New Portland bridge along about two-thirty, maybe three?"

"Yes,"

"The same as hauled a youngster out of the river?"

"Yes—I'm the man."

"Well, he's our boy—I'm his mother, and this here is his father."

"I'm happy to meet you both," said Mr. Spitalney.

"Yes," said the woman. "And we was

wondering if you chanced to notice what happened to his mittens?"

Now the way this yarn came into focus is interesting: Some of us were lamenting the high speed of today's boats, both on the highway as summer folks roll them in on trailers, and in the water after they get here. It isn't much fun to be pushed off the road by a boat going 80 miles an hour, and it is less fun to be idly contemplating the serenity of nature with an HDH line out and have water skiers surge by. So Bud Russell told about the first power boat on Rangeley Lake, and for some reason I cannot explain this made Gib Philbrick think of Mr. Spitalney.

As to the first power boat, it was a sensation, and did not augur present-day speed. Automobile buffs like to recall Model T details, but even they remember little of the Smith & Langmaid marine engine. It was a one-lunger, with make-and-break spark, and a flywheel that could throw bilgewater a mile high. Made originally for small fishing boats on tidewater, one was installed in a freshwater boat at Rangeley, and for a season or two it was a tremendous novelty.

In those days the Lake House, Rangeley's select resort, had a board walk along the shore, where guests liked to promenade, and where they could stand and look at this marvel. One day the owner of the boat invited Rufus Crosby to take a ride with him, and as they started the thing up and got to top speed they went right along this board walk. Rufus noticed that a guest was walking along, and as they proceeded the guest not only kept up with the boat, but after a few rods began to gain on it a mite. Rufus finally said, "And he ain't much of a walker, either."

Nowadays the boats roar past, and the truth is that there are fewer and fewer places where the seekers of serenity may retire. I have spoken.